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24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

February 16, 1921, Temperature 60.

ESTABLISHED 1845
Barometer 30.01 Rainfall 0.60 inch.

Humidity 83.

February 16, 1920, Temperature 53.

No. 18,184

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號六十月二年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1921.

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Extra Special Finest Liqueur. Johnnie Walker Black Label.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELLERY
SILVERWARE CUTGLASS, ETC.
POPULAR PRICES.

Buy reputable goods from a reputable firm
J. ULLMANN & CO.
French firm, Est. 1860.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT RESUMES.

GORGEOUS PAGEANTRY MARKS OPENING CEREMONY.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

INTERESTING SURVEY OF HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, February 15.
Fine weather favoured the pre-war pageantry which marked the opening of Parliament on the lines indicated yesterday. The ceremony attracted crowds eager to catch a glimpse of the King and Queen driving in a gorgeous Georgian coach drawn by eight black horses and escorted by Beefeaters and Blues, the latter with brilliant cuirasses and helmets. The Royal procession, in which the Duke of York drove, included six carriages. The Prince of Wales was in a six-horse carriage with Horse Guards as escort. The carriages proceeded to Parliament separately. The scene in the House of Lords was most interesting and very imposing, a great contrast to the war days when everybody was in khaki and the peeresses wore morning dress. The House to-day was a flood of colour with the scarlet ermined robes of the Peers, the brilliant uniforms of the Court officials and the splendid attire of the Ambassadors, only the American and German Ambassadors wearing evening dress.

A WEALTH OF DIAMONDS.

The peeresses vied with each other in the display of diamonds in the tiaras of their respective ranks and the other ornaments of their attire. After the procession of the Officers of State, who passed before the Throne bowing to the Prince of Wales who, in his royal Duke's robes, occupied a chair to the right of the Throne, the King entered leading the Queen by the hand. The King was robed in royal purple, wearing a large crown which glowed and sparkled with the fire of the imperial jewels. The Queen also wore a lovely crown. With rivers of diamonds down the front of her rich court dress she looked truly regal and astonishingly young. When their Majesties had seated themselves on their Thrones, the House of Commons summoned the King to read his speech.

PREMIER REVIEWS EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, February 15.
In reply to criticisms of the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Lloyd George welcomed the intimation that Germany was submitting counter proposals with a real desire to liquidate her Treaty liabilities, but the conference would in no way take the form of a revision or re-casting of the Peace Treaty. Undoubtedly the Treaty of Versailles would come up for discussion at the Near East conference, the British representatives at which would be animated by a supreme desire to establish world-wide peace, subject to the paramount obligation to secure the rights of the long-suffering Christian populations of Turkey. Seeing that the Egyptian question was vital to the whole of the Empire and to the peace of the Middle East, and perhaps to our future relations with India, the Government would have liked to consult representatives of the Dominions as well as the Egyptian Minister before committing themselves regarding Lord Milner's report.

IRISH PROBLEM.

Adverting to Ireland, the Premier emphasized the difficulties confronting the executive on account of the continued recalcitrance of the people. Outlining the conversations with Archbishop Clune, who was imbued with the most loyal sentiments towards the Empire, Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the necessity of negotiating for a truce because once the murder campaign was stopped, it would never be renewed. Nevertheless those who were responsible for order and who ran great personal risks, strongly urged against a truce without the express condition at the surrender of arms. This Sinn Fein had refused to do, thus accepting responsibility for continuance of hostilities. Although he admitted that murders and outrages made the casualty list still heavy, it was noteworthy, he said, that casualties now occurred because the police were pursuing the rebels into the wild places, whereas six months ago they were shot down in the streets of Dublin. The Premier counselled patience. Then he was confident that order would be restored in Ireland and with it Irish liberty.

BURNINGS IN CORK.

LONDON, February 15.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith's demands for information about General Strickland's report as regards the burnings in Cork, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the report showed that auxiliaries had committed acts of indiscipline whereupon the lower class of civilians had joined in the looting. The Government had taken the sternest measures against auxiliaries, dismissing seven suspected and suspending the officer in command.

Replying to Mr. Thomas, the Premier undertook to make the closest investigation into the incident at Mallow on January 29 when railwaymen were shot after an attack on Inspector King and the murder of his wife.

EUROPE SETTLING DOWN.

LONDON, February 15.
In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon declared that the condition of Europe was undoubtedly brighter than last year but unfortunately this did not apply to Asia. The various new European countries the boundaries of which had now practically been settled were busily occupied in building up a national existence. He expressed the opinion that there should be no difficulty in reaching a trade agreement with the Soviets.

LONDON, February 15.
Lord Curzon in the House of Lords said that Franco-British co-operation which was at present the main factor in the peace of Europe had not been impaired. The manifold efforts of new States, notwithstanding their lack of resources and experience, evoked our keen sympathy. Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania had all practically composed their difficulties with their neighbours and were settling down to useful lives. Austria alone was presenting anxiety. As regards Russia the real chance of recovery lay in the economic arrangements which tended to preclude the possibility of war. Britain's only concern in the course of negotiations had been to ensure that the trade relations were made with people who would act in a friendly manner and not engage in hostile action in distant parts of the world.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/5 3/8
To-day's opening rate 2/5 3/8

FOSSIL MEN.

DISCOVERIES IN JAVA.

FRESH LIGHT ON HISTORY OF MAN.

Two fossilized human skulls from Java, recently described to the Royal Society of Amsterdam by Dr. Eugene Dubois, their discoverer, have thrown fresh light on the history of the human race. Perhaps we should say of the human races, for several extinct human types are now known, as different from existing black, yellow, or white man as the chimpanzee is from the gorilla. Dr. Dubois himself discovered the most notable of these, also, in the rocks of Java, a low browed creature, definitely human, and yet so unlike the modern man that it was named "Pithecanthropus erectus," the "erect ape-man," was coined for it. He found the portions of the skull and thighbone, on which all our knowledge is based, in the early nineties, but had also brought back two larger and more complete skulls found some years before. In 1918 Dr. S. A. Smith, of the University of Sydney, published an account of a fossil human skull from Pleistocene beds in Queensland, showing that man was present in Australia in the remote age when Great Britain was covered by ice. This skull had anatomical features akin to those of existing Australian natives, but it was more robust, with a larger brain-cavity and a very massive jaw. Dr. Dubois, reading this description, remembered his Javan skulls, took them from their cabinet, and examined them carefully. They also are of the Australoid type, robust, large-brained, and with massive jaws. A correspondent associates them with a fossil skull from the Transvaal and with a famous skull found at Piltdown in Sussex seven years ago. These too had unexpectedly large brain cases and massive jaws. The brain of the former might have been larger than that of Bismarck, and the jaw of the latter was so remarkable that an American anatomist ("jumped the English claim," and named from it a new species of fossil chimpanzee. The skulls from Australia, Java, and South Africa have now supplied evidence on which we can dismiss the strange notion that a Sussex gravel-pit should have contained a unique human skull without a lower jaw, and a unique chimpanzee's lower jaw without a skull. But they seem to establish the existence of a widespread primitive human type possessing an ape-like lower jaw and a brain at least as large as that of modern man. Metchnikoff once suggested that man had arisen from the apes as a sudden large-brained "sport." There are other qualities in brains than those dependent merely on size, but mental ability must have been a leading factor in the differentiation of man from animals. The Pleistocene large-brained men may also remind us of many other discoveries establishing the existence of civilizations long antecedent to those of which we have historical remains.—Times.

DUNLOP TYRE INVENTOR.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

NO TALL HAT, NO EYE GLASS.

The Law Lords, sitting in the House of Lords, have decided that Mr. John B. Dunlop, the 81-year-old inventor of the pneumatic tyre, might serve a writ in London for a hearing of his libel action against the Dunlop Rubber Co. in Ireland.

Mr. Dunlop had claimed in the Irish Chancery Division an injunction against the company to restrain them from publishing in that country advertisements caricaturing him. He also claimed damages.

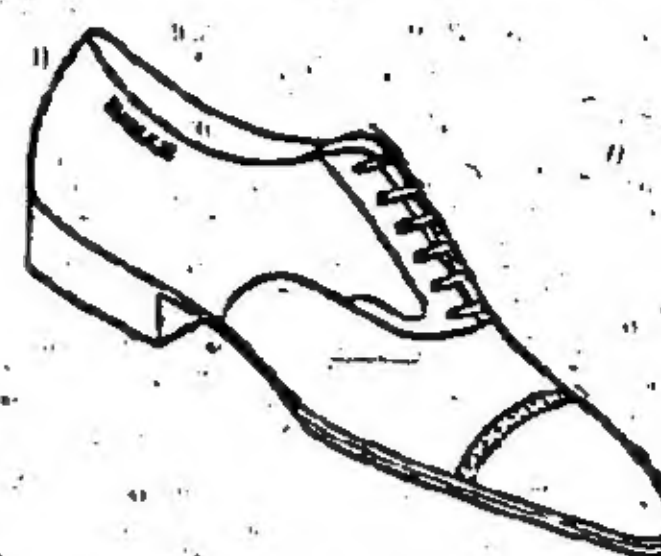
The Irish courts had authorized the serving of the writ in London, out of their jurisdiction, and the Dunlop Company, impugned to the House of Lords against this order.

The Dunlop Company had a portrait bust and signature of the aged inventor as a trade mark, and Mr. Dunlop's complaint is that:—
"Without my permission they publish pictures of me on the body of a very tall man, dressed in a foppish manner, with a tall white hat and an eyeglass. I do not wear a tall hat, nor an eyeglass, nor do I dress like a fop. I never carry a cane, or pose as clown."

THEY MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD.
The pleasant purgative effect of the "Laxative" after taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute makes one feel that "living is worth while." For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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Combine the best materials and good workmanship with perfect fit and comfort.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR EVERY FOOT.

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
THURSDAY, February 17, 1921,
commencing at 11 a.m.at No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.On account of the deceased
150 Bales 43 x 23 Heavy Coss
Green Stripe Cables, 2 1/2 lbs.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
SATURDAY, February 19, 1921,
commencing at 11 a.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
10 cases Coloured Woollen Yarn—3
ply Rose Whirling;4 cases Worsted Border Venetians,
1 case Suitings,
1 case Black Brocades,6 Suit Lengths,
2 cases Toilet Soap,
14 Steel Trunks,183 Galvanized Oval Bins, sizes rang-
ing from 12" to 30"

8 Garden Forks.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 15, 1921.

on
TUESDAY, February 22, 1921,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.at No. 5, Aitken Villa, Kimberly
Road, Kowloon,
A Quantity ofValuable Household Furniture,
(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 14, 1921.

FOR SALE.

ONE HORNSBY-ACKROYD OIL
ENGINE—34 Horse Power, Fuel
Kerosene. Complete with cooling appara-
tus in good condition. May be viewed by
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MILNER'S SAFES

Apply to
LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.Just arrived, large
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Glazed Tiles, also Cast
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Baths and the last word
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SUMMER FROCKSis an important matter and
we make a speciality of
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and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

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Phone 1462.

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HILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
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Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
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GOOD STAMPSin good condition.
We have the supply.Our Stock of all Countries is
strong, and not to see the
selection of our Stamps is to
miss a large "pick" of the
Stamp Market.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps,
Philatelic Goods, Religious Books,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.

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Opposite Hongkong Hotel
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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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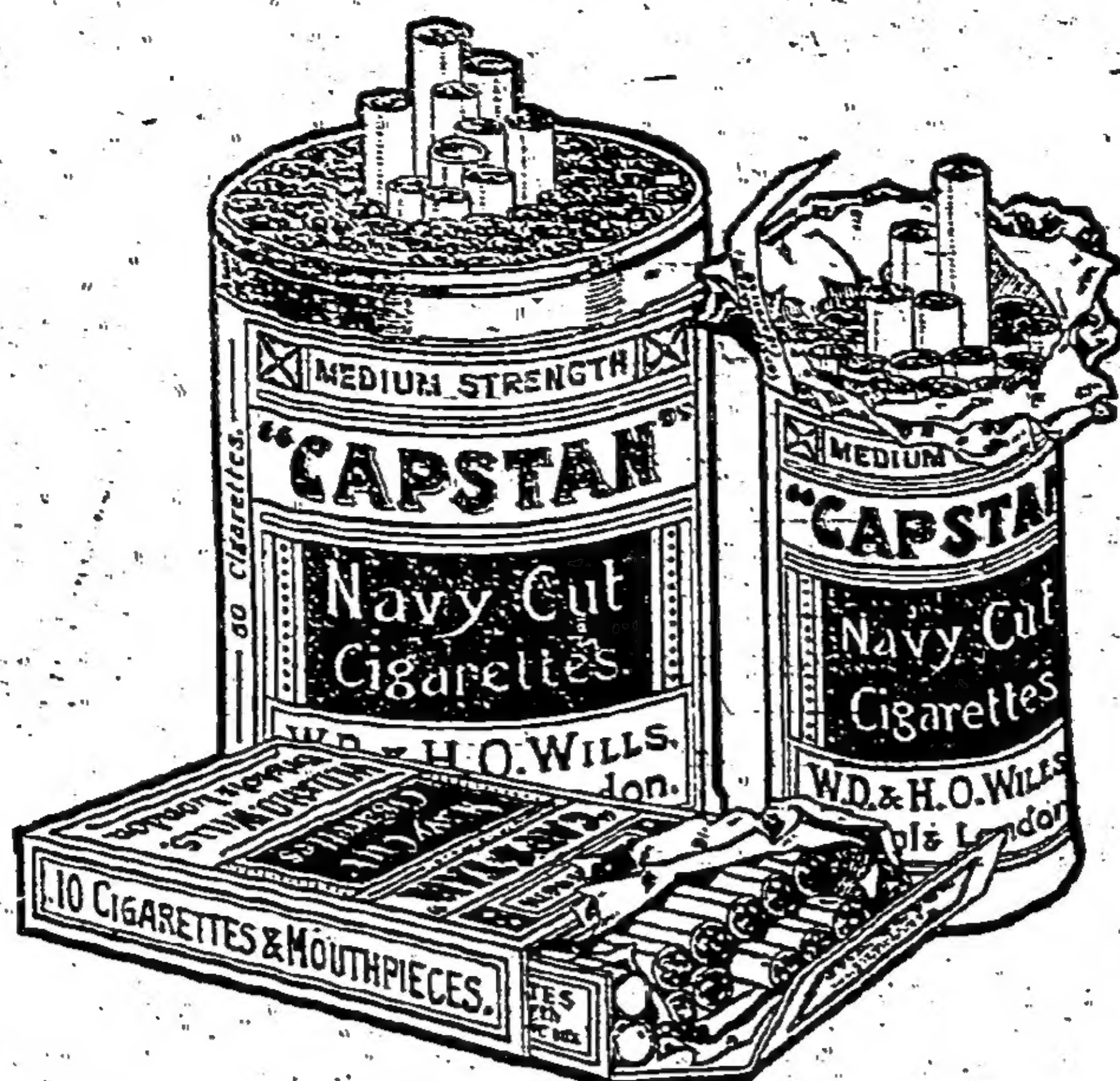
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CAPSTAN
CIGARETTESis selected and blended
by specialists, skilled
in the art of their
Profession.

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

OCEAN MEADOWS.

MYSTERIOUS LIFE.

PUZZLES OF THE DEEP SEA.

"Away to the west of Patagonia,"
said Professor J. Arthur Thompson,
at the Royal Institution, "there is a
great sea desert where no birds come
and no fishes are even caught.
When the bottom of the sea is exam-
ined nothing is found excepting a few
sharks' teeth or the occasional
carbone of a whale." But very
little of the open sea is like this,
and the Professor described it to
his audience of young people
as consisting chiefly of great
sea meadows where young creatures
could live and feed in the easiest
possible conditions. He gave as an
instance a delicate little animal that
would have no chance of living on
the seashore. It fed and moulted
and then became a Megalops (he
showed a weird picture of the animal
on the screen). Then it fed and
moulted again, and this time it began
to look like a shore crab, so it tucked
its tail underneath its crab-fashion
and began its long journey up the
shelf of the shore and left the peace-
fulness of the open sea for ever.The sea meadows, he explained,
extended just about as deep as the
light of the sun could penetrate.
When there was plenty of light untold
millions of infusoria and other drift-
ing microscopic creatures bred and
multiplied, and these in their turn
were eaten by myriads of Copepods,
or water fleas. These tiny insects
were the chief food of the fisher.
When the light was bad this "sea
soup" was thin, and the fishes had a
bad time, as could always be noticed
in the mackerel fishery.

"MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN."

Another creature haunting the sea
meadows was the stormy petrel, a
creature with a poetic name, the
Bird St. Peter, or, to give it its other
name, Mother Carey's Chicken.
Carey is a corruption of Cara, so it
should really be the Chicken of the
Beloved Mother. "It seldom comes
near the land," he said, "but prefers
the tranquillity of the open sea,
where it pitter-patters across the
waves like St. Peter of old." Its
young are hatched on land, but the
mother only comes to feed them
once a day, bringing them a fatty
material from the sea meadows that
the baby petrel is used for 24
hours.He described many creatures of
the open sea and the means they had
used for adapting themselves to their
peculiar environment, but said that
he thought the floating barnacle was
the most interesting of all. Unlike
the barnacles that attach themselves
to ship and were thus kept within
the level of the water meadows, the
floating variety attached itself to
floating particles of feather or wood,In time the barnacle became too
heavy for its float. When this hap-
pens it builds itself a buoy by blow-
ing a bubble of skin and filling it
with gas and jelly. "This," he said,
"is perhaps the most extraordinary
story of life in the open sea, and yet
the floating barnacle is a creature
with the poorest of brains.ON STILLS ON THE BOTTOM
OF THE SEA.The deep sea was the most mys-
terious as well as the most extensive
of all the haunts of life. There was
plenty of life in the 250 fathoms or
so near the surface into which light
could penetrate. Below this there
were vast lonely wastes of water with
scarcely any life at all, and beyond
this again at depths varying from
two and a half to six miles was an-
other world swarming with living
things, but entirely different from
any world of which we had any ex-
perience. No one had ever seen it,
but the long arm of the dredge could
reach it and tell us wonderful stories
of what was going on down there.He explained that it was very cold
and very dark, very still and very
silent, and the pressure of the water
was at least two and a half tons to
the square inch, yet all the animals
had adapted themselves to life under
these grim conditions.Professor Thompson showed either
pictures or specimens of animals so
quaint that the children laughed more
and more at each one. All of the
animals had enormously long, thin
legs, especially the spiders and the
crabs. "The bottom of the deep
sea," he said, "is covered everywhere
with slimy ooze, so that they have
all to walk on stilt to prevent them
from being smothered."Three types of life, he said, were
absent from these great depths.
There were no plants, because plants
could not form without sunlight;
there were no microbes, so that
nothing ever decayed or went rotten,
and there were no real insects. As
there were no plants it was difficult
to see how the animals could feed.
On land or on the shore plants could
feed on water and air and salts.Animals could not do this, and were
dependent for food either on other
animals or on plants. In the deep sea
they knew that fishes ate molluscs,
and molluscs ate worms, and worms
ate smaller worms, that sort of
thing could not go on for ever.Something must come from the out-
side supply of food was a "con-
tinual rain of atoms" infusoria and
broken particles from the sea
meadows far above, all clean and
unrotting; and, above all, never-fail-
ing.

FISHES WITH BEAR LIGHTS.

There were three great puzzles
which he hoped might be solved
when we had more money to spare
and could send out another Challenger
Expedition. The name of the first
puzzle was "big eyes." Many of the
fishes had enormous eyes—some so
large that they wore them at the end

"ROOF OUR HARBOURS."

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S JEST.

WHAT USE IS A BATTLESHIP?

In a letter to *The Times* Vice-
Admiral Sir Percy Scott made a new
point against the battleship. He
wrote:"Will you help me in my igno-
rance? I cannot get an answer to
my question, 'What is the use of a
battleship?' She must be of some
use, or the United States and Japan
would not be building battleships. A
lot of naval officers have written to
me, but they only tell me what she
is not useful for; they will not
answer my question. Is her use a
secret that only a few know and will
not disclose? Will it be disclosed by
the Committee of Imperial Defence,
who are going to settle what the
weapons of the new Navy are to be?""Before we spend 109 millions on
battleships and another 100 millions
in making safe harbours for them,
we ought to know what use they are.
I had just finished this letter
when I got a further show-up of my
ignorance. I got a letter from an
airman who wants to know why I
am talking about 'safe harbours for
battleships!' He says such a thing
is impossible: a door will not do;
the harbour must have a roof on it.
Have I forgotten the attack made
in 1919 by eight aeroplanes carrying
torpedoes that flew from Gosport and
torpedoed the fleet at anchor in
Portland Harbour?" He asks."This danger can, of course, be
got over by roofing in our harbours;
it will only cost a few thousand
millions and will be provided for in
the new Naval Estimates."of stalks. Others had eyes smaller
than pin points. No one knows what
they are used for or why they are so
different.Another puzzle was "phosphore-
scent." Many deep-sea fishes had
lanterns. It was very unlikely that
they used them to find their way
about in the depths, because they
very often wore them in their tails.
Perhaps they used them as a lure.
But then, why had some of them red
and green lights? It was all very
unsatisfactory. Perhaps it was best
to say "We do not know."The third puzzle was the brilliant
colour of many of these creatures
that lived in the dark—crimson and
blue and gold. Of what use was it?
"Are we not apt to be too anxious
to find usefulness in everything?"
Professor Thompson concluded.
"Perhaps their very beauty is suf-
ficient use."

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

NOTICE.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD., beg to
announce that beginning the 11th
February, their Business hours will
be revised as follows:—

8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on WEEK DAYS

1 p.m. to 8 p.m. on SUNDAYS

AH MEN AND HING CHEONG

TAILORS

DRAPEES AND OUTFITTERS

have REMOVED to

No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Developing & Printing a SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry). PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Rooms en Suite & with private Baths.
Boat Garden, Hairdressing Saloon, etc.
Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Leading Hotel in South China.

Special attention given to Tourists.

Under the Foreign Supervision of

THOS. G. HUTCHINGS.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Elec-
tric Light, Hot and Cold Water, Bathing,
Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold
Water, System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Telephone 22. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON

15, Morrison Hill Road

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MELLON" HONGKONG.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned)

THURSDAY,

February 17, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Sales Room, United Motors Ltd.
(Late Alex Rose)
Kowloon.

136 Wheel Band Saw Machine,
with iron table patent revolving guide
above and below the table with
Blade B. S. & P. ready for use with
bracing clamp and logs.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.

(For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY,

February 17, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 43, Bonham Road,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

Comprising—
Fumed Teakwood Bedroom Furniture
and Dining Room Furniture, Crockery,
etc., two large Extension Dining Table,
Rattan Chairs, etc., a large number of
Flower Pots, Sundry Electric Fittings,
one case Butterflies and several odd
Chinese Weapons.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, February 14, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

February 18, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 2, Carnarvon Villas,
Carnarvon Road, Kowloon.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

Comprising—
Upholstered Suite, large Mirror back
Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension
Dining Table and Chairs.

Fumed Teak Bed Room Furniture,
Double and Single Beds, etc., (good as
new).

Also
Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric
Fitting, Curtain Poles, Pot Plants, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 11, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from FRANK GRAHAM,

Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

February 22, 1921, commencing at
2.15 p.m., at "Dunottar,"
No. 81, The Peak.

Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc., etc.

As follows—
DRAWING ROOM—Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield (Lane Crawford make),
Korean and Japanese Cabinets, Silver-
inlaid Blackwood Writing Table, Chairs,
Card Table, Stands, etc., Old Bronze
Figures, Curios, Paintings, etc., Axminster
Carpet 18 by 15, Serge and Lace
Curtains.

DINING ROOM—Fumed Teak mirror
back Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Side
Table and Chairs (Lane Crawford make),
Cattley, Plate, Glass Ware, Dinner and
Tea Services, Dessert Services,
"Limoges," etc., etc.

BED ROOMS—Fumed Teak Bed
Room Suite (Twin Beds) Lane Crawford
make, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, etc., Bath
Room Utensils (Porcelain Lavatory
Basins), Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Lawn Bowls, Markers and Mowing
Machine, Telescope and Stand by Cal-
lighan & Co., London, Barograph,
B.S.A. Air Rifle and Pistol, and one
Mauser Automatic Pistol.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view Sunday, the 27th inst.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 12, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

55 WORDS & INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

STEWARDERS for Steamer proceed-
ing to LIVERPOOL, middle of
March 1921. Applicants with previous
experience and certificates of services
only need apply. Box 1254, c/o "China
Mail."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CYLINDER 12-16
FIVE SEATER HUNTER CAR,
wire wheels with spare, acetylene light-
ing. May be viewed at the Hongkong
Electric Company's North Point
Generating Station, any time by ap-
pointment.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUNGA-
LOW, standing in own grounds.
Beautiful View, Large Drawing Room,
2 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bath-
rooms, Paved Verandahs, Hall,
Sitting Room, Commodious Servant's
Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis
Court, Electric Light throughout, Gas
Installation. For further particulars,
apply Box 1262, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

VACANT THREE FURNISHED
ROOMS, suitable for those willing
to SHARE ROOM. Terms moderate.
situated 5 minutes from Causeway Bay,
every convenience under personal super-
vision. Apply Box 1264, c/o "China
Mail."

TO LET—Immediately for 10 months.
WELL FURNISHED, 3-roomed
flat. Good locality, Kowloon. \$150
per month. No Lines. Apply Box 1263,
c/o "China Mail."

SPACIOUS OFFICES on Ground
Floor, in Central District. Apply
to Box No. 1259, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-
TION—A FEW THREE ROOM-
ED EUROPEAN FLATS IN ORIENT
BUILDINGS, CORONATION ROAD,
KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply J. CARR CLARK, Architect and
Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

TO LET—Well Furnished Flat,
Kowloon, immediately. Apply
Box 1251, c/o "China Mail."

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of
the CHINESE GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS invites sealed proposals of
bridge contractors for designing and
building a new steel bridge about 2,800
meters in length across the Yellow River
(Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received
up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the
office of Peking-Hankow Railway,
Peking, China, plans, rules and
specifications can be obtained from the
following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway,
American, British, Belgian, French,
Italian, and Japanese Legations.
Foreign: Chinese Legations, Wash-
ington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome
and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be
accompanied with pounds 6 for foreign
countries and with dollars 30 for Peking.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY
ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned)

SATURDAY,

February 19, 1921, at 11 a.m.,
by courtesy of the management of the
Exile Motor Coy., at their show rooms,
Kowloon.

2 8-Cyl. Cadillac's 7 Seater cars in
sound running condition. Coach work
and electrical equipment in excellent
condition.

2 6-Cyl. Buick 5 seater in sound
running condition 4-in. tyres nearly new.
A good hire car.

1 4-Cyl. Buick 2 seater good running
order coachwork and electrical equip-
ment in sound condition.

Not reconstructed cars but direct off
the road. Can be seen Thursday and
Friday before sale and running inspec-
tion can be had on either afternoon by
appointment at these offices or the
undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 15, 1921.

(For account of the concerned)

SATURDAY,

February 19, 1921, at 11 a.m.,
By Courtesy of the United Motor Ltd.
at their Show Rooms, Kowloon.

(Late Alex. Rose).

4 Buick Cars, (1 Roadster),
1 Cadillac.

Complete and in running order.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 31, 1921.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Mrs. SACRE, to sell
by Public Auction,

at a date to be specified later,
THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc., etc.,
at present contained in "Craigieburn,"
The Peak.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 3, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE APPROACH ROADS to the
above Hotel are CLOSED tempo-
rarily for the purpose of regrading.
Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested
to use the steps opposite the main
entrance until completion of such work.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DINNER-DANSANT.

WEDNESDAY, 16th February,
SATURDAY, 19th February.

MISS ALMA ADAIR

"That American Singer of Popular
Songs"
Direct from Broadway, New York,
late of

Low Field's "Poor Little Bitch Girl"
B. F. Keith's New York Yanderville
Houses.

J. J. and Lee Shubert's Winter
Garden,
New York,
and the
Capitol Theatre, New York.

MISS ADAIR HAS KINDLY CON-
SENTED TO RENDER SOME OF
THE LATEST SONGS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

DERBY DAY—THURSDAY,
24th February, 1921.

At the request of numerous Patrons,
the Management have decided to
alter the above from a Supper Ball to a
Fancy Dress Dinner Ball; therefore
tables may be booked on the usual
lines and holders of the Supper Dance
Tickets can obtain a refund on presen-
tation of such tickets.
The charge per head for the Dinner
Ball will be on similar lines to the
usual WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
DANCES.

S. S. "LIEN SHING."

NOTICE.

THE HULL CO-INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, to whom as
underwriters of the Hull of the above
Steamship the wreck (now lying in
about 20 fathoms near Cape Varella)
has been abandoned HEREBY GIVES
NOTICE that such wreck will be
offered For Sale by AUCTION at 12
o'clock (noon) on FRIDAY, the 18th day
of February 1921, by Messrs. LAMBERT
BROS. at their Sales Rooms in Hong-
kong. Such cargo, as may remain in
the wreck will be sold at the same
time, the proceeds of Hull and Cargo
being kept separate. Any persons or
corporations having any claims in
respect of the proceeds of the cargo
are required to send notice thereof to
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. before the
4th day of February, 1921.

Hongkong, January 28, 1921.

MARTIN'S
APOLIST
APOLIST
MARTIN'S
APOLIST
APOLIST

INTIMATIONS.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DOWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1921, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers, together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th February, 1921, both dates inclusive.

DO. WELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 3, 1921.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th February, to the 21st February, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 31, 1921.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter House, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending December 31st, 1920 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1921, until TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1921.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 26th day of February, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 26th February, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 5, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are herewith informed that an interim dividend of Fr. 20.- per share will be paid from February 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its agencies.

Hongkong, January 21, 1921.

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Sub-
scription of a building to be
run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called
the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
and to be managed for the joint use
of the Navy, the Army and Civilian
by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will
be devoted to the erection of a
permanent stone memorial which
will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane Crawford.
Kally & Walsh.
Moutrie.
Wm. Powell, Ltd.
The Hongkong Club.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Club Lilliano.
Engineers' Institute.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Club.
Peak Club.
Club de Recreio.
Craigieburn Club.

M. J. BRENN.
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.

INTIMATIONS.

RACE BOOKS.

THE RACE BOOK is now ready and
the only authorised Edition is that
published by Messrs. NORONHA &
CO., WHICH IS COPYRIGHTED UNDER
THE ACT OF 1911.

R. J. PATERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 15, 1921.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

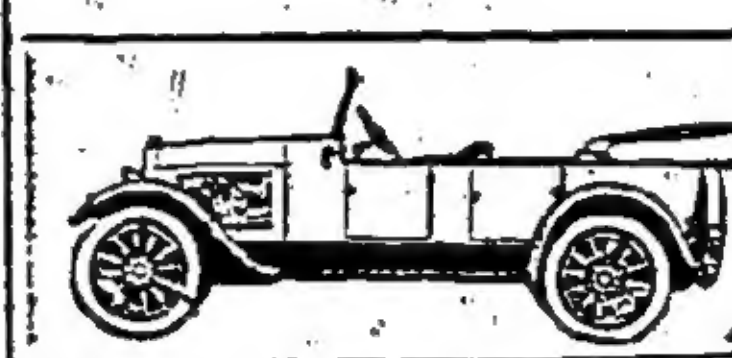
FIRST TOURNAMENT
MONDAY, 21st February, at 9 p.m.
at the
MING YUEN GARDENS.

MAIN EVENT.
15 round Catchweight Contest.
"SKY" KERRISON.
(Waterweight Champion of the Colony)

A. B. HEWLITT.
H.M.S. "Alacrity."

Booking at Moutrie's, FRIDAY,
February 18th—Members (on pro-
duction Current Membership Cards only).
SATURDAY, 19th and MONDAY, 21st.
GENERAL PUBLIC.

Special Trains will be run before and
after the Tournament.



PALACE MOTOR CO., LTD.
Phone Central 844.
Western Branch, 2148
Kowloon Branch, ES27.

New Cars For Hire & For Sale.
Private Cars garaged.
Repairing Cars a Speciality.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 15, Wyndham St.



"THE MILLIONAIRE LADY."

STORY OF CANADIAN BABY.

WON NAME BUT LOST FORTUNE.

After years of litigation, during
which it has been kidnapped once, a
baby in Canada has won a name and
lost a fortune of £60,000.

The baby, a girl, has also been
restored to the woman who claim-
ed to be her mother—known as the
Millionaire Lady—to its rightful par-
ent a poor factory girl.

The child was claimed as her
daughter Irene by Mrs. Dolly Logger-
wood Matters, of Chicago, and by
Margaret Ryan, of Ottawa, as her
baby Kathleen.

Mrs. Matters is the young and
pretty widow of a Chicago million-
aire who was over seventy when they
were married. He died a short time
afterwards, and his will provided that
if a child was born it should inherit
£60,000, but if there was no issue
the money should go to other rela-
tives.

Shortly after the funeral the young
widow went to Canada and when she
returned some months later she had
with her an infant which she said was
her own.

She immediately claimed the
£60,000 in the name of the child.
This was the beginning of the legal
fight, which was to last for years.

It began in the Illinois courts, rela-
tives of the dead millionaire asserting
that the child was a spurious heir.

Margaret Ryan made her first ap-
pearance as a counter-claimant for the
child in Chicago in May, 1916. She
stated that the baby was taken from
her at birth and given to Mrs. Mat-
ters by the officials of the Miserico-
rdia Hospital in Ottawa.

The girl's story was that while
working in a factory she "kept com-
pany" with a young shoemaker.
They were to have married but the
war came and her sweetheart went
to fight.

Some months later, in May, 1915,
she went to the Misericoirdia Hospital.
She was poor, and she was sent to the
public ward where her baby was born
in July.

Before that Mrs. Matters had gone
to the hospital in order that she might
find an infant to pass off as the pos-
sumous child of her late husband.

She was known as "the Millionaire
Lady," and had a private room.

Margaret's child, a girl, was healthy,
but the unmarried mother was
told by the hospital officials that it
was born dead and was a boy.

Margaret's story continued that
after the birth she was taken into a
private room, and although she did
not want to stop there, she was given
chicken on silver trays and nicer
things to eat than she had ever had
before.

One day several children were
christened and one was brought in
for her to look at. "It was a most
beautiful child," she said, "and when
I looked at it my heart leaped and I
choked." She was told that it was
the Millionaire Lady's baby.

It was four months afterwards that
she learned that the "beautiful baby"
was her own. "She begged for the
truth at the hospital but no one would
tell her and all the old nuns were
gone," she said.

The case dragged on for a long
time, and at last a verdict was given
for the factory girl. She took the
child back to Ottawa. Mrs. Matters
was charged with conspiracy, but was
acquitted, after which she went to
Ottawa and took away the baby.

A charge of kidnapping followed,
and Margaret Ryan obtained a *habeas
corpus* writ to regain possession of
the child.

During the *habeas corpus* hearings
it was admitted that an agreement had
been entered into by the hospital
authorities with Mrs. Matters to take
Margaret's baby.

The lower courts of Canada de-
cided that Margaret was the real
mother. Mrs. Matters appealed; says
the *Central News*, and the Supreme
Court of Ontario has just upheld this
decision. This is expected to be the
end of the long fight.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS
usually due to flatulence, or wind in the
stomach, may be remedied by the occa-
sional use of

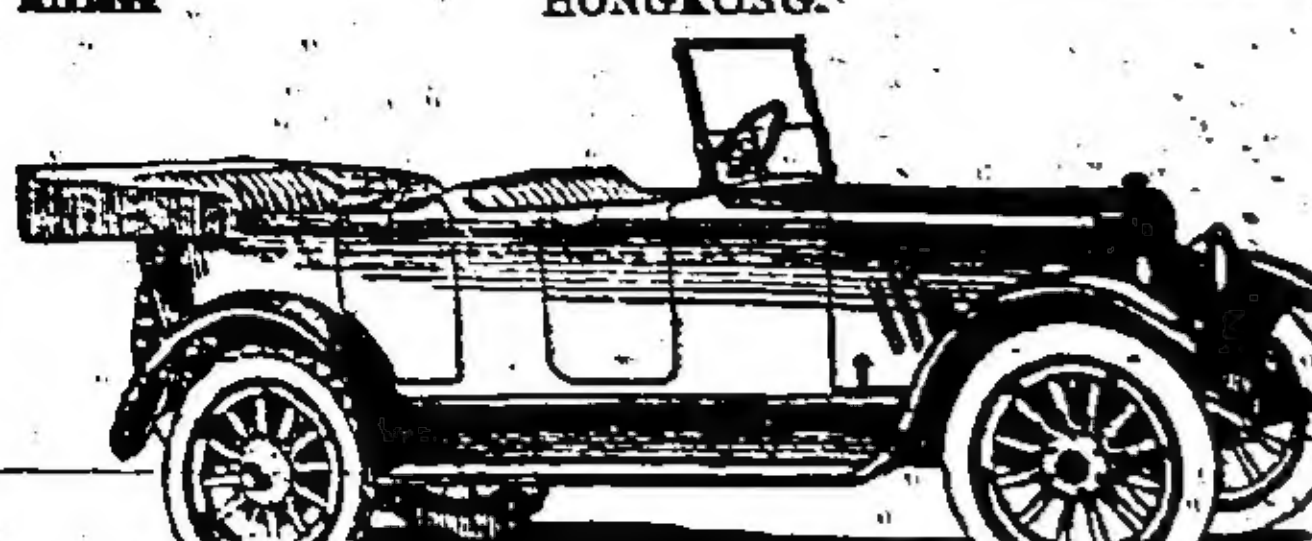
PINKETTES
the gentle little laxatives. Pinkettes
dispel constipation and flatulence, cure
biliousness, sick headaches, liveriness,
coated tongue, ill-smelling breath, clear
the skin of pimples and blotches.

Of dealers, or for 60 cents the retail
price, from The Dr. Williams' Medi-
cine Co., 96 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Accomplishing "the impossible" in a cigarette!

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
HONGKONG.

33-31, Des Voeux Road, Central.


BUNGALOW CASE.**SUIT FOR DAMAGES.****HEARING CONTINUED.**

Hearing of the suit of the Rev. Father Henriques against Mr. George Theodore Lam, for \$205 damages which it is alleged the building of the defendant's bungalow in Ho Mun Tin caused to the fence walls and compound of the plaintiff's property adjoining, was continued in the Summary Court this morning before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Wood.

Mr. Lewis of Wilkinson and Grist appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lo of Lo and Lo for the defendant.

Mr. Abdul Rahim, architect for the plaintiff, who had given his testimony at an earlier hearing, was cross-examined by Mr. Lo.

Mr. Lo: According to your testimony the wall on the north side is undamaged; that where there was no building operations, the wall on that side suffered no damage. The witness: Yes.

The witness agreed that the wall on that side, for the greater part of its length, was on natural ground, that had not been filled in.

When you inspected the damage to the plaintiff's property, did you not notice cracks in the wall of the plaintiff's house facing the north wall? I did not.

Did you notice any cracks in the wall of either building facing that wall? I did not.

I understood you to say that under the Public Health and Building Ordinance, that wall may be built on the extreme end of the foundation; is that right? As far as the fence wall is concerned there would be no objection.

Mr. Lo put a series of question of a semi-technical nature.

Where anything is built on soft or doubtful soil, settlement is bound to occur? Yes.

His Lordship: Settlement on the plaintiff's side was bound to occur? Yes.

Mr. Lo: Where there is uneven loading, that would be fatal to even settlement? As a general point I agree.

Where a wall is built, the centre of gravity should be on the centre of its foundation? Yes.

When the wall or structure is stouter, higher, or heavier, at one point than another, the foundation should be spread proportionately to avoid undue pressure? Not in every case.

Referring to this instance, the witness said it was not necessary in view of the light weight of a wall of this character.

Mr. Lo: In made ground there is bound to be some settlement? Yes.

Then in this case there was bound to be settlement? Not in this case.

But without the wall at all, would not there have been some settlement? Not in this case.

His Lordship said that he understood the witness to mean that the weight of this wall was not sufficient to cause any settlement.

The witness agreed that percolation of rain might cause some settlement under the wall.

Mr. Lo: As long as there is a settlement, do you agree that uneven settlement of ground would result in uneven settlement of the wall where there was an uneven distribution of weight? Not in this fence wall.

It was brought out that there had been a settlement under the house, attributed to building operations on Lot No. 1317, and that the owner of that property was going to make compensation for it.

Mr. Lo: With that exception and the settlement that is the cause of this action, has there been any settlement on your client's lot? No.

Discussing the question of compression by the weight of the building, the witness, in reply to a question from His Lordship, said that he had taken levels a month ago to check with the original, and had found them still the same.

His Lordship: Mr. Lo, this witness has withdrawn from his position that there was compression on the site.

Mr. Lewis said that there probably was a local compression, but not a general compression through the site.

His Lordship: Mr. Rahim says the site as a whole is good and not affected by the weight of the building. Mr. Lewis: On the whole.

There was a slight misunderstanding whether the discussion referred to the weight of the plaintiff's building, or that of the defendant. It was established that it was the weight of the plaintiff's building to which reference was made.

Questioned by Mr. Lo, the witness said that when he went to work on the

FUNERALS.**LADY WEI YUK.**

A large gathering, including officials of the Government, yesterday attended the funeral of the late Lady Wei Yuk, wife of Sir Boshan Wei Yuk. The funeral left the residence of Sir Boshan, 44 Bonham Road, at 2.15, the coffin being enveloped in a red cover. At Caine Road, near the Italian Convent, it was met by Sir Robert Ho Tung; the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary; Capt. H. E. Warner and Mr. D. Burlingham, the Private Secretary; A. D. C. to the Governor, respectively; Mr. J. R. Wood, and others. Followed by a large number of mourners, including Sir Boshan Wei Yuk and family, it was carried to a building of the Tung Wah Hospital to await removal to the deceased's ancestral home.

MRS. DA ROCHA.

Yesterday afternoon occurred the funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Ernestina da Cruz Rocha, burial being at the Catholic Cemetery. There were many in attendance, including the Consul General for Portugal. The chief mourners were the five sons in Hongkong, son-in-law, and several grandchildren. Many beautiful wreaths were sent, among them being tributes from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., the Swedish Trading Co. Ltd., the staff of Messrs J. M. da Rocha and Co., the staff of Union Fire Dept., the Comptroller Department of Messrs J. M. da Rocha and Co., the Chinese staff of the Swedish Trading Co. Ltd., the Zoroastrain Club, and others.

DENTISTRY OLD ART.**ANCIENT CHINESE PRACTICES.****EVIDENCE OF EGYPTIAN MUMMY.**

Practically the first written record of the treatment of teeth was found in Egypt in 1873, in a papyrus written probably about 1550 B.C. The papyrus speaks of inflammation of the gums and toothache among other references to dental ailments.

The most popular remedy for toothache in ancient Egypt seems to have been a mixture of crushed henbane seeds with cement and used as a filling. Coarse plumage, palm fruit and honey were recommended for tightening the teeth and various forms of plasters were used. The cause of decay in those days was generally attributed, especially by the Chinese, to a little white worm which ate its way into the teeth and gums, and many and various are the ancient recipes for destroying this worm.

In ancient China a man suffering from toothache proceeded in this wise: He repaired to the Chinese doctor, who was armed with a lot of sharp needles of various sizes and lengths, and his method of treatment was and still is known as a cupuncture. This operation consisted of the insertion of these needles into various parts of the body, the choice points of election being 26 for toothache, and six others for inflammation of the gums. The depth to which the needles were inserted is said to have been an important point in the operation. This puncturing was associated with cauterisation.

Extensive restoration of the teeth by means of bridgework was known and practised, the method and appliances varying. In ancient Greece this work was well advanced and universally recognised and there is a clause in the ancient Roman laws to the effect that gold in the teeth of persons deceased remain untouched.

property, he was furnished with the level by the building authorities, and worked to that.

Mr. Lo: Then when you went to work you did not know the levels? I was asked to work to certain levels.

In reply to a question by His Lordship, the witness then said he had had levels taken when he went to work.

Mr. Lo: It made no difference to you at that time what the level was, to an inch? No.

Then you can't swear that no settlement, say to one-tenth of an inch, has taken place? No, I can't swear.

On the contrary, you would expect a settlement? Yes.

Mr. G. G. Wood, architect, was the next witness. He testified that he had been called in by Mr. Abdul Rahim to inspect the wall and compound, and gave evidence as to their condition.

The case is proceeding.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH TRAIN AMBUSHED.**PIERCE BATTLE RESULTS IN SHOCKING DEATH ROLL.****THE INNOCENT SUFFER.**

LONDON, February 15.

A shocking death roll has resulted from the ambushing of a train containing 40 soldiers travelling from Cork to Bandon. A large number of Republicans attacked both sides of the lines at Innishannon Station. A fierce battle ensued in which six soldiers were wounded, three seriously. Two Republicans were killed and five male and one female passengers killed. Several others were injured, including two women who are in a serious condition. A relief train with wounded arrived in Cork.

SHARP BATTLE WITH ARMED CIVILIANS.

LONDON, February 16.

A large force of military this morning surrounded a party of armed civilians at Mourne Abbey, near Mallow. The civilians refused to surrender and fired at the military. A sharp battle resulted. Seven civilians were killed and five wounded. Four were arrested. The military suffered no casualties.

TYPHUS SCARE.**QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT NEW YORK.**

LONDON, February 16.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at New York learns that owing to the typhus scare, the Government has ordered that all ships arriving at New York must be twelve days out of a foreign port before they may land passengers. This means that trans-Atlantic ships will be quarantined for six days.

TRANSIT PROBLEMS.

PARIS, February 15.

A Havas message states: committee is to meet in Paris on February 2, to consider the various problems pertaining to international traffic by sea and rail to come before the international conference to open at Barcelona next month under the presidency of M. Hanotaux, one time French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ALLEGED COMMUNIST PLOT.**INVESTIGATIONS BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES.**

PARIS, February 15.

A Havas message states: The police authorities are actively engaged in investigating a communist plot purporting to start on May 1 a revolutionary agitation both in France and Italy. The police have succeeded in establishing the fact that the so-called Dr. Zalevski is a Soviet agent, sent to Paris from the central propaganda bureau in Berlin with funds amounting to £8,000 which he deposited with an American bank in Paris. Several arrests were made in various centres in the provinces in connection with futile attempts to stop anti-militaristic propaganda.

COMMUNIST OFFICES RAIDED.

LONDON, February 16.

Paris telegrams indicate that the French Trade Unionists are revolting against Communism. Documents seized at the offices of the Communist Federation in Paris have resulted in the arrest of Laporte, the Secretary of the Federation, and Williams, the manager of a Communist newspaper, who are accused of inciting soldiers to disobedience and of anarchist propaganda. The papers seized show that anti-militarist agitators in France have been campaigning with the object of detaching the French colonies from the mother country. A similar campaign was started in some British colonies and protectorates.

THE TURF.**TRAINING TIMES.****THIS MORNING'S GALLOPS.**

With only one more week for training before the Races start, interest in the activities of the various favorites has considerably increased. Early this morning the attendance at the Racecourse to watch the gallops showed a marked increase. Several ladies were present.

Following are the times taken this morning. They are given in minutes, seconds and fifths of seconds for each quarter of the distance covered by the ponies.

Allied King, 14 miles, 38, 1.15, 1.51, 2.25.2, 2.56.3; last 31.1.
Redbird, 2 miles, 40, 1.16, 1.48; last 32.
Pantile, 2 miles, 32, 1.05.3, 1.37.3; last 32.
Mountain King, 14 miles, 41, 1.17, 1.53, 2.27.3, 2.57.3; last 30.
Cost of Arms, 1 mile, 35, 1.09, 1.44, 2.14.3; last 30.3.
Exchequer Bill, 1 mile, 38, 1.16.2, 1.50, 2.20; last 30.
Spotted Sand, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.12.2, 1.48.2, 2.18.2; last 30.
Fighting King, 14 miles, 35, 1.07.2, 1.41, 2.15, 2.46.2; last 31.2.
Strathgarr, 1 mile, 44, 1.21, 1.57, 2.28.2; last 31.2.
Jugglery Crywyd and Ankle Deep, 1 mile, 35, 1.08, 1.41, 2.12.3; last 31.3.

Invincible King, 14 miles, 42, 1.21, 2.00, 2.33.3, 3.04; last 30.2.
Only Hope, 14 miles, 42, 1.20.1, 1.59, 2.37, 3.11, 3.42.1; last 31.1.

Adventurer, 1 mile, 34, 1.09, 1.44.2, 2.15.3; last 31.1.
Jamboree King, 2 miles, 38, 1.12.4, 1.45; last 32.1.
Muscovite King, 1 mile, 39, 1.16.3, 1.53.1, 2.26.2; last 33.1.
Blackbird-Dahlia, 14 miles, 35, 1.12.2, 1.50, 2.25, 2.57.2; last 31.2.

Sleepy Hicough and Now-or-Never, 2 miles, 34, 1.06.4, 1.40; last 33.1.
Silver Streak, 1 mile, 32.3, 1.07, 1.41, 2.11.3; last 30.3.

Coal King, 1 mile, 37, 1.14, 1.45, 2.15.4; last 30.4.
Sea Gull and Sunshine, 1 mile, 37, 1.11, 1.44, 2.17.2; last 32.3.
Soapy Sponge, 1 mile, 33.1, 1.05.1; last 32.

Burning Daylight and High Tide, 1 mile, 37, 1.12.3, 1.47, 2.18; last 31.
Sportsman Dahlia, 14 miles, 31, 1.08.3, 1.40.3, 2.14.1, 2.45.3; last 31.2.

Manor King, 1 mile, 38, 1.13, 1.48, 2.18.3; last 30.3.
Sir Newton and Joy Bell, 1 mile, 41, 1.22, 1.59, 2.31.3; last 32.3.
Irish Stead and Tiddleywinks, 1 mile, 36, 1.12, 1.47, 2.19.2; last 32.2.

Free-and-Easy, 14 miles, 36, 1.12, 1.48, 2.25, 2.55.3; last 30.3.
Hope Dahlia, 14 miles, 37, 1.12, 1.48.2, 2.23.4, 2.57.3, 3.29.3; last 32.

Idly, Empty and Notwithstanding, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.12.2, 1.48, 2.20.2; last 32.2.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**NOTICE.**

WILL the APPLICANT to Box 1260, CHINA MAIL, kindly send duplicate reply, as the original was lost in the mail.

LADIES' GOLF.

A CUP has been presented by Miss HEALING which will be played for on TUESDAY, March 22nd, against BOGEY over OLD COURSE, FAN-LING. Post entries. Payment to arrange opponents.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1921, at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture, comprising—

Blackwood chairs, flower stands, stools & table, Chesterfield couch, easy chairs, teak overmantels, teak desks & bookcases, pictures, carpet, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak dining tables & chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chest, cutlery, electro-plated & glassware, etc., etc.

Double brass & teak bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, washstands, sheet of drawers, etc., etc.

Also—
1 Indian Motor Cycle with side car, 2 Grand Pianos.

On view from Tuesday, the 22nd instant. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 16, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPANT),

ON**TUESDAY,**

February 22, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

An Assortment of Household Linens, &c., comprising—

Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets, White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances, Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also—
A few lots of Bellow Valves and Suit Cases.

And—
Three Pair Biscuits, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 16, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPANT),

ON**TUESDAY,**

February 22, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TRUNKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TRUNKWOOD TRIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

comprising—
Chesterfield sofas, arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One p. patterned sofa, Bedroom Furniture comprising Trunkwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small; Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (famed Trunkwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner services, Jewellery, and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, & Caskets, &c., &c., &c.

Also—
Including Several lots Tennis Balls, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 16, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

FINE FOOTWEAR

AT

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

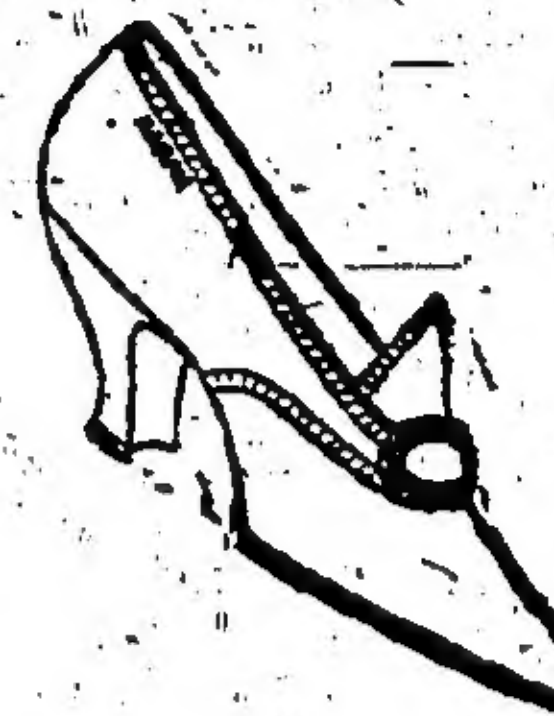
FOR

WOMEN.

Excellence of material, making for durability and comfort in wear, and perfect shape and finish, there you have the secrets of the great and ever-growing popularity of LANE, CRAWFORD'S FOOTWEAR.

FOOTWEAR FASHIONS FOR 1921.

A large consignment of the very latest models of Shoes and Pumps for the coming season has just been received. Ladies are cordially invited to see the very comprehensive range of 1921 Spring Models. Probably at no other establishment can such a variety of charming footwear be seen.

**SHOE BUCKLES.**

In the Ladies' Shoe Section will be found a wonderful Display of Buckles suitable for all kinds of Shoes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**"BABY" GRAND PIANOS**

JUST UNPACKED

FROM

"BROADWOOD" LONDON.

&

"CHICKERING" BOSTON.

The finest in the World.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL 1222.

ASK FOR

WHITE HORSE

WHISKY

The best is the cheapest.

ESTAB. 1742.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.

CRAIGGLACHIE, ISLAND OF ISLAY, GLASGOW, LONDON.

To be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents, and all leading Wine Merchants in Hongkong and Canton.


TAN SAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellence and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No TAN SAN is genuine unless the label bears the name of

J. OLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink, mixes well with Wines, Spirits or Milk.

TAN SAN raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old brand of orders grey, would have waived the flagon of wine away, and consoled himself as any man can, with bubbling, sparkling, cool TAN SAN.

TAN SAN can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS—**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

Tel. No. 122. 3, QUEENT ROAD, CENTRAL.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

Telephone No. 488.

SOLE AGENTS

IN
HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA

FOR

THE STUDEBAKER CAR.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT & "GARGOYLE MOBILOLS"

can be obtained at all hours at the Town Garage
and Repulse Bay Garage.

We hold stocks of the following Cord Tyres—

"PENNSYLVANIA VACUUM CUP"

"FISKE"

"KELLY SPRINGFIELD"

"LEE."

FORBIDDEN LHASA.

VENTURISOME ENGLISHMAN.

RECEIVED BY DALAI LAMA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on December 3, says: "After two months' residence in Tibet, including a fortnight in Lhasa, Mr. J. Fairley, Telegraph Engineer to the Government of India, on special duty, has just returned to India. Mr. Fairley was received in audience by the Dalai Lama at his capital, and he is the first Englishman—indeed, the first European—to whom that experience has fallen since Manning in 1811. Mr. Fairley is also the first Englishman to enter Lhasa since the return of the Younghusband expedition in 1904."

The most astonishing feature of Mr. Fairley's visit was the fact that it was from first to last an entirely peaceful expedition. He went as Mr. Bell, a Political Agent of the Government of India, has gone since—at the suggestion of the Tibetan Government. In conversation with your correspondent, Mr. Fairley expressed his surprise, however, that nowhere was there a visible trace of the old notion that Tibet is a "forbidden" land.

"When I received orders to proceed to Lhasa," he said, "my first thoughts were that I should have to produce my passport at every turn, and that an armed guard would be necessary in order to get through at all. However, from the day I left Chumbi—the first place of any importance over the border—I had no trouble whatever; my passport was never looked at, and the welcome extended at every village exceeded anything experienced during my eighteen years in India. From first to last the Tibetans showed themselves the kindest and most inoffensive people. I have ever come across. The only foreign race of whom they ever spoke with the smallest degree of rancour were the Gurkhas, on their southern border, and for that there seems to be a satisfactory historical explanation."

MEDIEVAL LHASA.

Mr. Fairley's narrative became most interesting when it dealt with the period after his arrival at Lhasa. Mr. Fairley said:

A visit to Lhasa transports one straight back to the Middle Ages. There is no sanitation or drainage in Lhasa to-day; and if it were not for the low temperature which the place enjoys, thanks to the fact that it is built on a plateau 11,000 feet high, its 20,000 inhabitants would die of typhoid fever. The town is built on a flat plain, and the river which comes from the north is kept out by raised banks. The bed, however, has risen as well as the banks, and a good deal of percolation takes place through the gravel, of which the plain is composed.

Fairley's guide, philosopher, and friend, was one of the Tibetan youths educated a few years ago at Rugby. One of them is now supposed to be a qualified mining engineer and another an electrical engineer. A third, who was given a temporary commission in the Indian Army and actually saw fighting on the N.W. frontier last winter, has recently been killed under mysterious circumstances. The fourth, Mr. Fairley's clerk, had almost forgotten his English, but slowly recovered it as the result of many weeks' practice. His first duty was to take Mr. Fairley to call on the Kasha or State Council.

The Shapes (of whom there are four in the Kasha) inquired anxiously, said Mr. Fairley, if the war were now over and Europe at peace, and my interpreter was so overcome with nervousness (or fright) that he spilt the tea in the lap of one of the Shapes as he poured it out. The

interpreter had had but one previous interview in his life with the Kasha, namely, on his return from Rugby two years ago. The Kasha honoured me with an invitation to a 24-course luncheon, and between the 15th and 16th course the Shapes gave me an opportunity of taking their photographs.

RECEIVED BY DALAI LAMA.

The crowning experience of Mr. Fairley's residence in Lhasa was the audience accorded him on October 14 by the Dalai Lama.

This (said Mr. Fairley) took place in the new reception-room to the west of the Norbulinga Palace, about three miles outside the city, where the Lama resides for the greater part of the year. More than a hundred years have elapsed since Manning was sent to the Dalai Lama on a mission from the Governor-General of India; and if he could reappear in Lhasa now, I doubt if he would find much change. The new reception hall is gorgeously decorated in red and gold, with a magnificent silk canopy over the throne, on which the Lama was seated. About a dozen officials were present throughout the interview, after which I met several officers of the Tibetan Army. These officers' uniforms are closely modelled on the lines of those of British officers; but it looks rather quaint to see the hat of a topknot and a large gold and turquoise earring in the left ear of a soldier. His Holiness was seated European fashion on a yellow-brown silk robe of the familiar Oriental type, and wore his hair in the familiar plaited fashion of the lamas. His salutation took the form of placing over my arms extended in front of me a long silk shawl, the which courtesy completed I repaid it by placing a silk shawl over the arms of his Holiness. The Dalai Lama's first question concerned my age, and his second the age of my wife. He showed a kindly concern in my comfort, my experiences on my journey, the manner in which I was being entertained, and so forth. In all the conversation mainly concerned with these little domesticities lasted some twenty minutes. His Holiness gave me the same impression of gentle kindness which I derived from all my contact with the Tibetans.

CATHEDRAL OF BUDDHISM.

Of the Jo Kang or metropolitan cathedral of Buddhism, Mr. Fairley said:

Of all the temples the Jo Kang is the most important. It is the Cathedral of Tibet and the most sacred temple in the country. Suspended over the doorway leading to the second courtyard is the bell which was left behind by the Capuchin Fathers in 1745 when they abandoned their attempt to found a mission in Lhasa. Upon it are engraved the words: "Te deum laudamus te dominum." In front of the main altar stand twenty-seven butter lamps, made of solid gold, of an average height of 10 inches. The figure of the Buddha is finely gilded and ornamented with gold and turquoise. Countless thousands of pilgrims have made their obeisance before the emblem of divine wisdom, and evidence of their passage can be seen in the corner of the room close to the door, where there is a large butter lamp of solid silver, about two feet in diameter and three feet in height. This lamp is literally plastered to the wall by the filth left by millions of pilgrims, who have been in the habit for centuries of touching it in the course of their devotions.

The Tibetan Government is apparently anxious for the country to be linked up by telegraph with India, and doubtless security is a predominant motive in the idea. There are also signs, though rather faint, of a desire for industrial advance on European lines. Possibly Mr. Bell's diplomatic mission, now in

HOMeward BOUND.

WITHERED GLORY.

"HOW THE MIGHTY FALL."

The rank and file were on board an hour ago; and are hanging over the ships rail, looking at the sampans, and the greasy water, and the golden pagoda far off in the haze, with lazy enjoyment of the thought that they will not see it again for some time to come. Cabin companions fight valiantly over the disposal of luggage. An ayah weeping into her sari at the thought of the black water and the far country, says "Dorothy Black" in the *Reagan Times*.

A hand strikes up on shore, and little knots of scarlet coated peons prostrate themselves with salaams. Behind comes a mob bearing gifts and garlands. Respectful sightseers crowd around, to watch with eyes of awe, the embarking of the really great. For lo, the Gods are become as men, and travel amongst us, for here we have Mr. and Mrs. Potifer, I.C.S. Multitudes tremble at his frown. Districts prepare paper archways for him to pass beneath. Ladies have fought, yea almost unto the death, for the honour of sitting at his right hand, at dinner. Our flags flutter in the hot breeze, and the oily water moves past us faster now. We are off, and the golden pagoda fades, and is lost altogether. The passengers pair off in twos and threes, and chairs are re-arranged in little groups. Only Mr. and Mrs. Potifer, I.C.S., walk apart, like the really great, and are not spoken to, unless like Royalty they make the first advance. One by one Mrs. Potifer lets out her startling toilettes before the dazzled throng in the dining saloon, as she sails to her place of honour at the Most Important Table.

And hot day follows hot day, and the muddy coast of Burma fades like the memory of a bad dream, and Mrs. Potifer taboos the red-haired girl with the merry laugh and the top tilted nose, as a hopeless nobody. And lo, the sunny side of Ceylon lies before us. And Mrs. Potifer, I.C.S., comes to an arrangement with the Bath Steward that she shall have her bath before anyone else, as befits her Seniority. And we anchor, perilously near the Artificial Manure Factory. And the coal, and the drift, drift into the cabin windows, on rich and poor alike, and nestles, without bias, into the luggage of Senior and Junior. For coal is no respecter of persons.

A NEW STAR.

But what is this? Upon the shore are bands, and little knots of brilliant coated peons who prostrate themselves with salaams, and multitudes bearing gifts and a strip of red carpet is laid along the quay. For once again the Gods are become as men, and travel amongst us. We have a Mighty One, who grew a special sort of coffee bean in his extreme youth, and was made an Earl. A greater one than Potifer is arisen. Mrs. Potifer moves down a place, and the Seat of Honour is taken by another, and Mrs. Potifer keeps her cabin, indisposed by the sea, for three days. By that time the wife of the Really Magnificent person has come to an arrangement with the Bath Steward, by which she shall be entitled to walk into any bath she pleases, irrespective of waiting queues, as befits her rank and Seniority. She takes Mrs. Potifer's bath the very next morning, leaving Mrs. Potifer with no one but the red haired girl with the frequent laugh, to confide in.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

But what is this? On the landing stage is a Military Escort. Innumerable bands play innumerable tunes. Nose-gays of flowers are cast about as if they were nothing. The air is full of trumpets and Turkish Delight. A Note worthy Representative of the Great Empire is going on leave. Where, Oh where, is the star that shone so brightly as we set our faces West? Mrs. Potifer occupies an obscure corner of the table, and is very chatty with the red headed girl with a sense of humour. Mr. Potifer is lost in a throng of ordinary men around the smoking-room door. A blast of Democracy from the West, has wilted their glory and it is yesterday. Mrs. Potifer, looks sometimes, sadly towards the East, as jostled with a dressing gown through she awaits her turn for the bath.

The gangways are up, and the crazy omnibuses drive off with their loads of battered luggage. Down the Boulevards under the poplars they go and are lost to sight. And Mr. and Mrs. Potifer, I.C.S., disembark also, he, an insignificant little man in a faded Burberry, and she, a stout ordinary woman, in an unfashionable hat. How are the mighty fallen, and the glories of office withered. And the soft winds of France blow impartially, on Senior and Junior alike. For winds are not respecters of persons.

progress, will throw a brighter light on these aspects of Tibetan ambitions. Mr. Fairley left Lhasa by pony on October 19, and was at the Indian railway without incident in the first week of November—a fact which suggests the slenderness of the barrier which separates Western civilisation from the alleged exclusiveness of the "Forbidden Land."

VENEREAL DISEASE.

PREVENTION POSSIBLE.

GREAT DISCOVERY IGNORED.

OFFICIAL MEDIEVAL FANATICISM.

Everyone is familiar with the fact that the new truths in science, and new departures in administration, have often to force their way against the massive resistance of pre-established bias and the obstruction of those in authority, says *The New Statesman* in reviewing "Prevention of Venereal Disease," by Sir G. Archdall Reid, K.B.E., M.B., C.M., F.R.S.E., with an Introductory Chapter by Sir H. Bryan Donkin, M.D. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P. William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd. 15s. net.

Everyone is familiar with it as an historical fact; but we are apt to consider that in these days we are more enlightened, and that discoveries of high public importance are no longer in danger of suppression from vested prejudice: some of us are innocent enough to imagine that such discoveries would ever be encouraged. To those so little versed in the ways of the official world, the work of Sir Archdall Reid will come as a highly salutary if rude awakening. The tale which he unfolds with a mastery and incisive hand is suggestive rather of medieval fanaticism than of a real living fact of the twentieth century. He tells the story of a great discovery, a discovery more potent for the alleviation of human suffering than any other that can be readily imagined. He tells how this discovery was met, first by official boycotting, secondly by direct obstruction, and lastly, when neither boycotting nor obstruction could avail, by misrepresentation and calumny. Here, briefly, are the facts.

DEADENED DISEASE.

Among the various causes of human suffering, by far the greatest is disease. Of all diseases, there is probably none which produces anything like the misery accruing directly from syphilis. It is not that syphilis is the most deadly disease; it is reckoned as only third or fourth among the killing diseases. Vile in itself, it brings in its train every sort of medical horror—insanity, paralysis, diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, and countless others. But above all this, it is socially a shameful disease. The victim cannot as a rule fortify himself with the sympathy and care of his family. He is more likely to receive from them expressions merely of contempt or indignation. He must bear his load in secrecy and trembling; an object of disgust to himself, and a source of deep and hidden danger to all with whom he comes in contact. Often, through ignorance and folly, he infects his wife, and produces children physically degraded, utterly incapable in the battle of life, doomed to a misery that is hopeless and almost obscene. It is scarcely possible to paint the picture too black. Nor is it a rare disease. According to the report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease, it smites not less than 10 per cent. of the whole population of our large cities, men, women, and children; and this estimate is among the lowest of the many that have been made. Even kings and popes have died of it.

POLITE SOCIETY HOSTILE.

Fourteen years ago Metchnikoff discovered at the Pasteur Institute a very simple and quite certain method by which syphilis could be prevented. He and Professor Rowe, Director of the Pasteur Institute, announced to the world a method by which the greatest single cause of misery could be wholly abolished. But fourteen years ago it was not the fashion in England to talk about venereal disease. Sufferers were unknown to one another; they were not the kind of people who read the scientific literature of France; it was nobody's business to enlighten them. A few paragraphs appeared in the *Times* and in technical journals; but polite society turned its head away from the unsavoury topic, and the whole thing was quickly forgotten.

But even polite society is sometimes compelled to recognise the existence of facts which are not polite. In 1913 a Royal Commission was appointed to report upon the means by which venereal diseases could be "alleviated or prevented." It worked hard for three years; it put more than 20,000 questions to the many eminent witnesses who came before it. And yet, in all these questions and answers, writes Sir Archdall Reid, "only once was Metchnikoff's name mentioned, and then the witness was asked not whether syphilis could be prevented or aborted in man, but whether it could be produced in an anthropoid ape. . . . In one single obscure sentence, which is not even indexed, the Report mentions syphilis in men and monkeys. As it stands, the fact is almost incredible. But there were learned men and there were ladies on the Commission. Ecclesiastical influence predominated. Polite society was determined to remain polite. They could survey with calm the destruction and awful misery of war; but they rose up with righteous indignation when a proposal was made to them for the saving of life, for the alleviation of misery, on a scale fully comparable with that of the war itself. They recoiled from so impolite a suggestion: they recoiled from it, although it was their formal and express duty to investigate the matter; to report to the Government how venereal diseases could be "alleviated or prevented." And so three valuable years were wasted; the time of many distinguished men and women was wasted; thousands of pounds of public money were wasted."

ENGLAND WORLD'S CROSSBOW.

One good man, if he had had a free hand, could in a month, at a small fraction of the cost, have done more to diminish venereal disease than the Royal Commission did in three years with all the pomp and power of Government behind it. And all this time, the spread of syphilis was in alliance with the German guns in decimating the British Army. At a period when the safety of the country depended on getting more men for the Army, when the requirements of national defence entailed cruel hardship on countless individuals, there were in the venereal hospitals so great a number of fit and active men as were sufficient to make up "not an army corps only, but a great army." In London alone, a thousand soldiers were infected every week, according to an estimate of the Army authorities themselves. Sir Archdall Reid computes that during the five years of war, some 20,000,000 British soldiers were infected with venereal disease. Foreigners regarded England, as "the recognised cesspool of the world."

No one suggests that the War Office was unconcerned at this terrible state of affairs. In France licensed houses were placed out-of-bounds to British soldiers. And what was the result? The women came out into the streets, all sanitary precautions were at an end, such security as is afforded by a licensed house was abandoned, and the weekly average of venereal infection "very soon doubled, and afterwards still further increased." But at length the War Office made a discovery. Metchnikoff's preventive had been first announced in 1906. It had subsequently been adopted in the German and every other belligerent army except our own. Eleven years later, these facts became known to our War Office. After the war had been in progress more than three years, the War Office began to move. Its motions were clumsy, expensive and inefficient, it is true. Their hands had been forced by individuals. Early in 1917 Sir Bryan Donkin inaugurated by a letter to the *Times* a campaign which was to gather such weight as to overcome the inertia even of the War Office. Sir Archdall Reid himself developed a new system of prophylaxis, which was more simple and easy to apply than that of Metchnikoff. He claimed for it a security as high as the old method, and he produced statistics, showing in the most conclusive manner that by its aid the venereal problem of the Army could be solved within a few weeks. He applied his method among soldiers in the Portsmouth area where he worked. He could not have done so had he been a regular Army doctor; but as a civilian he was prepared to face the consequences. Just as Nelson, when signalled to retreat, applied the telescope to his blind eye, so Sir Archdall took upon himself the responsibility which his superiors evaded.

For further details of this extraordinary controversy readers must be referred to Sir Archdall's book itself. The founding of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, their evasion of the main issue, the passing of the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, and the various other obstacles placed in the way of reform, are there recounted in full. The old story is repeated, how official resistance was at length broken down by the patriotism and energy of a few private individuals, and how knowledge of the new discoveries was finally spread among the people. Sir Bryan Donkin was the acknowledged leader and organiser of the campaign, which by means of courage, tact and determination, he at last brought to a successful issue. The Society for the Prevention of Venereal Disease has now been formed, to bear the burden of propagandist work.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

What was the root cause of the obstruction experienced by so immensely important and salutary a movement? Various pretences for opposition have at one time or another been put forward; but there is no question that the foundation of the whole was the fear lest safety should lead to the encouragement of vice. Virtually, the argument of opponents amounts to this: that the extinction of syphilis is undesirable, since the fear of syphilis is an aid to virtue. The reply of the reformers is—crushing and unanswerable. Syphilis, they point out, attacks the innocent as well as the guilty. It is transmitted from a husband to his innocent wife, whose health and happiness are to be totally ruined as compensation for her husband's error. It is passed down to the offspring: the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. It chastises the innocent with as much severity as the guilty, for no one knows better than the hardened sinner how he may protect himself. And to say that the punishment is purely out of proportion to the offence, is there any crime existing for which a suitable punishment would be found?

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH.

"New shipment ex S.S. Glenamoy."

SELECTED FILLETS,

FINNAN HADDOKS,

SELECTED KIPPERS.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHAT IS A BILL OF LADING?

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

The following is a summary of an important judgment of the Privy Council in regard to bills of lading commencing with the words: "Received in apparent good order and condition from . . . for shipment" instead of the old form: "Shipped on board," which was delivered on Dec. 16. It was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales to the Privy Council. The case was: "Marlborough Hill" v. Alexander Cowan Sons, Ltd., and others, and the appeal was tried before Viscount Cave, Lord Dunedin, Lord Moulton, and Lord Phillimore.

The judgment of their Lordships was delivered by Lord Phillimore, in which he said: "The first point on behalf of the appellant is that the bill of lading, and that the shipping instrument on which reliance is placed is not a bill of lading. The old form starts with a statement or acknowledgment that the goods have been shipped. It runs 'shipped on board' etc. But this document runs, 'received in apparent good order and condition from . . . for shipment.' . . . shipping instruments which are called bills of lading, and known in the commercial world as such, are sometimes framed in the alternative form 'received for shipment' instead of 'shipped on board.' . . . It is contended, however, that such shipping instruments, whatever they may be called in commerce or by men of business, are nevertheless not bills of lading within the Bills of Lading Act of 1855, and it is said therefore that bills of lading within the meaning of the Admiralty Court Act, 1861. . . . Their Lordships are not disposed to take so narrow a view of a commercial document. . . . The two forms of bill of lading may well stand, as their Lordships understand that they stand, together. The older is still in the more appropriate language, for whole cargoes delivered and taken on board in bulk; whereas 'received for shipment' is the proper phrase for the practical businesslike way of treating parcels of cargo to be placed in a general ship which will be lying alongside the wharf taking in cargo for several days, and whose proper storage will require that certain bulkier or heavier parcels shall be placed on board first, while others, though they have arrived earlier, wait for the convenient place and time of storage. . . . Both parties have agreed to call this a bill of lading. . . . Their Lordships conclude that it is a bill of lading within the meaning of the Admiralty Court Act, 1861."

in the inoculation of a virulent and highly contagious microbe? Are we, in these days of alleged civilisation, to control men by the agency of fear? Is terror then to be invoked as a means of 'improving morals'? Modern statistics as to the prevalence of vice are a final proof of the failure of such methods, for the position could scarcely be worse than it actually is. Syphilisation of the community is not the way to promote morals. Those who think otherwise are the descendants of the men who a few centuries ago applied the horrors of the Inquisition to attain their 'religious' ends. Here we have, in our midst, the awful tragedy of venereal disease grinding into the souls of its victims, who from very shame remain silent and unheard. And still there are men and women who can witness this tragedy, remain unmoved and self-satisfied as before, comforted in the belief that it is the punishment of God. Happily there are others, whose hearts are not of stone. But for others—for most of us let us hope—it is sufficient that here we have an ulcerating, multiplying misery among us, and that that misery can be prevented. To all who are interested in the devious methods of official obstructionism, to all who care a jot for the promotion of human happiness or for the welfare of their country, the work of Sir Archdall Reid, with its powerful introduction by Sir Bryan Donkin, is most cordially to be recommended.

WAR SECRETS.

M. CAMBON INTERVIEWED.

THREE DIFFICULT DAYS.

M. Paul Cambon, who, after 22 years in London, has retired from the post of French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in an interview, revealed interesting secrets of the war crisis in 1914.

I reminded the Ambassador, writes *The Times* interviewer, of our conversations at critical moments before the war and during the war; of one in particular, on the morning of Sunday, August 2, 1914. The news had come in the night of the invasion of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, whose neutrality was guaranteed, singly but not jointly, by five Great Powers.

"I had then asked him if he had any news of what England would do. The Luxembourg Treaty lay before him on his table. 'Why ask me?' he had said, almost abruptly. 'There is the Treaty. I have just shown it to Sir Edward Grey and put to him the same question you have put to me. 'What did he answer?' 'Nothing. I do not know whether this evening we shall have to strike the word 'honour' out of English vocabulary.'"

"Did I say that?" asked M. Cambon quickly. "It was a very stiff thing to say."

"Yes, M. l'Ambassadeur, you said it, and I, though an Englishman, took no offence at it, for it was a very stiff situation and your responsibility was terrific."

"Ah!" he continued. "Those were the only three days of real difficulty in all the years I have spent in London—the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of August, 1914."

"On the morning of Saturday, August 1, there had been another Cabinet meeting. Afterwards I saw Grey, who told me that the Government had not been able to decide upon intervention in the war. He spoke very gravely. I replied that I could not and would not tell my Government that. After all that had passed between our two countries," I exclaimed, "after the withdrawal of our forces 10 kilometres within our frontier, after the agreement between your naval authorities and ours by which all our naval strength has been concentrated in the Mediterranean so as to release your fleet for concentration in the North Sea, so that if the German Fleet sweeps down the Channel and destroys Calais, Boulogne, and Cherbourg there can be no resistance, you tell me that your Government cannot decide upon intervention? How am I to send such a message? It would fill France with rage and indignation. My people would say you have betrayed us."

"Not until the evening of Sunday, August 2, could he give me the assurance that the British Fleet would protect our unguarded northern coast. I felt that he was with us at heart."

A TREMENDOUS SITUATION.

"You will remember the King's reply to President Poincaré's letter of July 31, 'M. l'Ambassadeur,' I interrupted, 'with its 'correct' but discouraging assurance that my Government will continue to discuss freely and frankly any point which might arise of interest to our two nations with M. Cambon.' I have heard it whispered that the King afterwards called it 'my wretched letter.' He must have felt it hard to write so guardedly at such a moment."

"How could his Majesty go beyond his Government?" inquired M. Cambon. "It was not until Grey spoke in the House of Commons on the afternoon of Monday, August 3, that we could breathe."

The Times correspondent reveals for the first time that while Sir Edward Grey was speaking in the House the late Belgian Ambassador, Count de Lalaing, received a telegram announcing that the Germans had actually invaded Belgium. This news, he did not send to Sir Edward Grey until after the speech. Had Grey known it, how much more direct would his appeal have been!

SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY ON "SWEATED LABOUR."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT MEETING.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON MEMORIES.

"Sweated Labour" was the subject of a paper which Mr. F. B. L. Bowley read last night at a meeting under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society, held in St. John's Cathedral Hall. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle presided. An interesting discussion followed, and resolutions were adopted recommending that steps be taken to improve the condition of women and children in the Colony.

Mr. Bowley said:—

1.—PRINCIPLES OF CIVILIZATION.
Two years ago, in reading a paper on the condition of women and children in Hongkong, I prefaced my remarks by quoting the second great commandment of the law "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

This is the great active principle of Christianity on its social side, and should govern all our relationships with our fellow-citizens.

I think, however, that the essential of Civilization also is unselfishness, or the In a state of barbarism each man is for himself, or Right over Might.

himself, he takes (what he wants) if he has the power, and he keeps (what he has taken) if he can hold it against all comers. In such a state the strong prevail and the weak are kept in subjection. That is individualism, but civilization implies a common interest, a union of individuals together for mutual protection; in short, a community or commonwealth.

In an ideal state of civilization each member of the community, however weak and helpless, is protected from oppression and surely no community can claim to be free from barbarism and truly civilized if any class or any individual is suffered to be a prey to the greed or cruelty or neglect of others.

This principle of civilization is what the British mean by Freedom; the French by Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; the Americans by Democracy; and the people of the world by the people for the people; and Christianity by Fellowship and Service.

It is not this principle for which the Allies fought and won the great war against tyranny and the rule of Might over Right. I should like to see the community of Hongkong strive to attain this ideal.

Our Colony is in a unique position as an outpost of Western civilization on the fringe of one of the oldest civilizations of the world, and, if we are to justify our boast that Western civilization is the better, it behoves us to look carefully into the condition of our own community.

Many people seem to forget that Hongkong is in the position of a self-contained State; it has its own Government, its own legislature, its own revenue and administration.

It is true that the control of foreign affairs and military and naval matters is in the hands of the Home Government, which also reserves the right to issue local laws and to appoint the principal officers of Government; but in other respects Hongkong is a self-contained community with all the functions and duties which are at home vested in the Houses of Parliament, County and City Councils, and other local bodies.

The community has the power and the privilege of regulating its own affairs, and if there is anything rotten in the State of Hongkong, the community cannot shift the blame on to the Home Government or any other authority, but must itself enquire into the cause of the social disease and endeavour to find and apply a remedy.

2.—THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The community of Hongkong is, therefore, responsible for the labour conditions that prevail here, and, in particular, for the protection of women and children from sweating and other forms of oppression and neglect.

I am not now concerned with the men of the colony; they have their Clubs and their Chambers, their Guilds and their Associations, and they are fully able to protect themselves and to negotiate for fair and reasonable conditions; but the women of the poorer class, and the children, cannot organize or negotiate; they are helpless and exposed to the full operation of the so-called law of supply and demand in all its ferocity.

But the law of supply and demand is not a fetish which we must worship; it is not really a law in the sense that it must be obeyed. I would rather call it an economic force, whose operation cannot be disregarded, any more than we can disregard the operation of the force of gravitation, but can be, and may be, in some degree regulated, controlled and utilized, even as the force of gravity is regulated, controlled and utilized in the training and harnessing of waterways, so that they produce power and energy and light for the community.

Undue interference with economic forces is certainly to be deprecated; freedom of trade and freedom of contract are the foundations of the success of the British Empire, and should not be interfered with when applied to commodities, but a civilized community cannot regard human beings, and human life and health merely as commodities, to be bought in the cheapest market and sold at the dearest.

3.—FACTORY LAWS, THE PEACE TREATY, THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND THE LABOUR CONVENTION.

The protection of women and children has been the special care of every civilized community in varying degree throughout the ages, but Great Britain, being the first country in which the industrial revolution caused by the utilization of steam power for manufacturing purposes was felt, took the lead in what is generally known as Factory Legislation, which has for its object the regulation of the employment of women and children. Other countries have followed in the same direction, until now, as far as I know, every community which calls itself civilized, except Hongkong and China, has some Factory Laws in force.

I trust I am not doing an injustice to our Chinese friends, but I have never heard of any such legislation in China; if any one knows of Chinese laws of this nature, I should be very glad to have particulars.

In Japan Factory Laws were passed in 1877, there may be earlier laws, but I cannot say at present; recently we heard that the Japanese were revising their laws in this respect.

In May, 1919, I drew the attention of the Sanitary Board to the fact that the Peace Treaty includes not only the Covenant of the League of Nations but the International Labour Convention, and that the High Contracting Parties agreed to endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend.

Amongst the principles affirmed by the High Contracting Parties are these:—That labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the payment to the employed of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life as understood in their time and country; the adoption of an eight-hours day and 48 hours week, with a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, including Sunday; the abolition of child labour and the limitation of the labour of the young so as to permit the continuance of their education and proper physical development; and the provision in each State of a system for the protection of the employed, in which women should take a part.

Now all these questions have lately been discussed at the Labour Convention at Washington, and by the League of Nations at Geneva, and every community involved is engaged in establishing its labour conditions with a view to conforming to the principles of the Treaty.

We have heard a great deal of the activities and eloquence of Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative, at the League and (I think) at the Convention; and soon we may expect to hear of a complete system of Factory Legislation for China. Japan, as I have said, is revising its Factory Laws. What is Hongkong doing? Are we to take the lead in these matters, as we have always done in the past, or are we to wait and follow the example of China and Japan?

4.—FACTORY LAW IN HONGKONG.

As I have indicated, there is practically no law in Hongkong regulating the employment of women and children, although we know that very large numbers are employed.

The work in factories for ten hours a day (excluding meal-times), for seven days a week, a weekly total of 70 hours, as compared with the 48 hours laid down by treaty. In addition, overtime is common at busy seasons, and is not checked in anyway.

They work in small workshops and private houses, at trades, as sempstresses or as domestic servants, for hours without count and without number, at wages governed solely by the law of supply and demand, or (in the case of "mui-tai") for no wages at all.

They work as coolies irrespective of age and sex, carrying heavy loads in all weathers; stunning their bodies, inuring the present generation and the next; with no luxuries, no leisure, and no pleasure; often without the barest necessities of life, insufficiently fed, insufficiently clothed, sleeping as and where they can on bed-boards under staircases, or in any odd corner, without any facilities for cleansing either their persons or their clothes.

These conditions do not apply to adults only, but to children of the tenderest age, before the child can walk it is added to the load on its mother's back; as soon as it can toddle, it follows its mother in her work; when boy or girl can stagger under a few bricks the life of labour begins, and continues until he or she reaches an early grave.

The Sanitary Board endeavored to find a remedy for this state of affairs, and in May, 1919, asked the Government for powers to make by-laws limiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop to a maximum of 10 hours a day (excluding meals), entirely prohibiting the employment of children in factories or workshops in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition.

It will be noticed that the Board did not recommend the total prohibition of the employment of children, they only suggested limiting such employment to trades which are not injurious to health or dangerous, and limiting the hours of work for children under 14 to 70 hours a week. The reason for this very mild measure of reform was that the Board appreciated the fact that if the children were not at work they would have nothing to do but play in the gutter, as there were not sufficient schools in the Colony for them.

The Government, however, declined to accept the proposal, apparently misunderstanding it, as the reasons put forward by the Government were: (1) that the children must be with their parents; and (2) that there were not sufficient schools. The Board never suggested that the children should be separated from their parents, only that the children should not be kept in the factories for more than 10 hours a day, and should not be allowed in unhealthy or dangerous factories. I drew the attention of the Attorney-General to this point on April 21st, 1920.

This resolution of the Board was also the subject of a question in the House of Commons on December 20th, and the Hongkong Daily Press produced an interesting leading article on the subject, pointing out the apparent misunderstanding of the Board's proposal. Colonel Amery replied that H.B. the Governor of Hongkong was being asked what measures, if any, were contemplated, and it will be interesting to learn the result.

If the Board's proposals are adopted it will only be a small step in the right

direction, and I venture to make some suggestions as to further progress.

At present factories, and uncontrolled, unregistered, unlicensed, and in the case of Offensive Trades, which are licensed by the Sanitary Board, and are subject to no limitations with regard to hours of labour, except in the case of rag-picking, and cleaning hats and feathers, where the employment of children under 10 is prohibited. There is, I believe, no record of the numbers, ages or sex of persons employed in factories or workshops, and no official statistics as to hours or other conditions.

The approaching Census of the Colony affords an opportunity of collecting statistics on this point, but it is not a special enquiry made in the day-time, as the ordinary census, taken at night, would not contain any particulars of the different factories.

After the necessary data have been obtained a committee of representatives of the employers and the employed under the presidency of a Government official might be appointed to frame suitable regulations. Most of the employers are, I believe, quite humane and liberal (according to their lights) in the treatment of the employed, and are always ready to respond to suggestions for improvement made to them, but it is not safe or fair to rely on voluntary efforts of an unprincipled employer may not only ill-treat his own "hands," but may by "sweating" methods undercut the liberal and enlightened employers.

Another very urgent need is the appointment of a factory inspector, of factories and workshops, either under the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs or the Sanitary Department.

Next to factories and workshops comes, perhaps, the most difficult problem—the improvement in the condition of coolie women and children.

The sight of women and children toiling up the Peak with heavy loads is one of the most frequent topics of comment by resident and visitor alike; we are all familiar with it, and all wish that something should be done, but the difficulty is to discover a remedy.

This matter has frequently been discussed in Hongkong, and formed the subject of another question in the House of Commons on December 20th last, and the Under Secretary of State said that the Governor was being asked what action he considered possible.

Here again total prohibition is impracticable because of the insufficiency of schools, but regulation is, I think, not only practicable but necessary. The coolie women and children work on well-defined lines, usually under contractors and foremen, and if weights could be regulated at the loading point and checked occasionally at other points, it should be easy to prevent an excessive load.

It must be remembered that Chinese peasant women and children, especially from the hill countries, have been habituated for untold generations to the carrying of loads uphill, and in fixing any scale this fact must be taken into consideration. But there is no great difficulty to an intelligent and experienced officer in judging whether a woman or child is overloaded or not. The duty should be entrusted only to officers of experience and reliability in the Police, Public Works Department, and Sanitary Department.

A precedent for the necessary legislation exists (as I pointed out to the Attorney-General on 21st April, 1920) in the *Employment of Children Act, 1920, Section 3, Sub-sections 1 and 2*, which are as follows:—

"(4)—A child shall not be employed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to his health."

"(5)—A child shall not be employed in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb or health, regard being had to his physical condition."

The person issuing the load should be punishable, as the parent for any breach of these provisions.

10.—A LIVING WAGE.

Several objections have been put forward to any interference with the species of child labour. The most important is probably that if the child does not work his father and mother will be worse off, even possibly to the extent of starvation.

This objection could have been raised at any time during the last hundred years, with a proposal for controlling or regulating the employment of women and children, and I think the answer may be summed up in a few words.

No community can call itself truly civilized unless every member of that community who is willing to work, can command a living wage for his or her work.

I know the economists will protest, and the law of supply and demand will be quoted. This is no new question; more than 4,000 years ago the rate of hiring and wages was fixed by the market. Hammurabi of Babel, King of Babylon, referred to by the senior Chaldeans of the Cathedral the other day.

In more recent times Trades Unions have fought and fought successfully, for "Fair Wages," and the market rate was received the statutory sanction in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Act of that year. Since then, I believe, a minimum wage clause has been included in every Government contract in Great Britain, and it would be a simple matter for the local Public Works Department to adopt such a clause. Minimum wages were also established by the Colliery Act of 1912.

But the great change came during this war, when the labour of the British community was mobilized, and the *Temporary Regulation Act of 1918* empowered the Minister of Labour to establish tribunals consisting of representatives of the employers and the workers, with an independent chairman, to fix the rate of wages to be paid in any trade in any district.

This Act was extended (to the end of last year at least) by the *Industrial Courts Act, 1919*.

There would be no great difficulty in assembling a similar committee in Hongkong to fix from time to time the minimum wages to be paid for coolie labour in Hongkong. If steps were taken to make the rates fixed known to the workers, it would be quite safe to leave it to them to deal with their employers, and woe-betide the rash employer who dared blackleg and tried to undercut. He could safely be left to the "female of the species."

In fixing the minimum wage the minimum price of the necessities of life should be taken into consideration, and the wage adjusted accordingly.

By the necessities of life I mean such things as a decent and healthy room, sufficient clothing and food to keep the mother and child in good health, and fuel and light and water—not a very ambitious programme.

Of course, no humane and thoughtful person would ever wish to pay a human being less than a fellow-citizen, less than a "decent" wage, these bare necessities, but unfortunately employers are not always humane or thoughtful, and one unscrupulous, unorganized labourer, unskilled, untrained, uneducated, but unfortunately, "ruthless" labourer, hence the need for legislative interference.

Another possible objection is that if Hongkong is made too attractive to labour, we shall be over-run by the tens of millions of the neighbouring Republic, who would swamp our already over-crowded Colony.

There are several answers to this. One is that the immigration of undesirable aliens can be checked by the Government, and that the alien labourers can be repatriated.

Another is that although the available houses in the urban districts are overcrowded, the Colony itself is not. Anyone who remarks the wonderful progress in developing the Colony, especially Kowloon, in the last two years will see that there is room for a very much larger population than we have at present both at Kowloon and on the Island. At Kowloon valleys are being reclaimed, rough places and mountains are being put into the sea—immense areas are in progress or projected, and with the improved system of town-planning now in vogue, and the improved communications talked about, there should soon be healthy accommodation for all classes of a large commercial and industrial community both on the Island and Kowloon.

Thirdly, I have already referred to Dr. Wellington Koo and his progressive ideas. Is not young China full of similar men and are not they the leaven that will leaven the whole lump? The local authorities at Canton seem to be very progressive and full of modern ideas, and any improvements in the conditions of labour in Hongkong are likely to be copied on the adjacent mainland, and the excessive flow of immigration stopped.

Another objection to all restrictions on labour is that they tend to drive trade away from the Colony. I do not think that the Colony need fear on this account; no well-controlled and well-managed industry is likely to be injured by trading in employees fairly, and if by the badly conducted sweating industries are driven away, much the better for the Colony's physical and moral health.

11.—SERVANT GIRLS.
There remains the vexed question of servant girls. Two years ago I said that slavery is impossible under the British flag, and that every slave coming under the flag becomes free automatically.

I have no doubt of the accuracy of that statement. But although property in human beings cannot exist in Hongkong, it cannot be disputed that the possession and custody of children is raised from money and other considerations, and that the master or mistress who thus acquires control over a child regards the child as property.

We are told that the Republic of China has prohibited slavery; that may be so, but sex of all persons described exists and must be dealt with.

We know that a local committee has been appointed to consider this question, but I venture to suggest a few points for the consideration of that committee. The first is that registration of servant girls should be compulsory without exception involving entry into private homes, which the Chinese would very much resent. I stress, if the inspectors were men, possibly ignorant of Chinese language and customs.

But if women of education and tact, speaking Chinese, were employed for this duty I think the resentment would vanish, and the Chinese ladies might easily be led to take a greater interest in the welfare of their maid-servants.

I have stated that no wages are paid to the servant girls, and the only liability which the law of 1913 casts on present on the masters and mistresses is to refrain from cruelty and to provide adequate food, clothing and lodging. I submit that the servant girls should be given the status of apprentices, and that the employers should be obliged to train them either to a trade, or as sempstresses, hairdressers, cooks, or the like, and to provide elementary education, reasonable and leisure. As a suitable age the girl should be free to take up employment elsewhere, or marry.

It is most unfair to regard the cases which appear in the Police Court as typical of the treatment of servant girls; the majority are probably well cared for, but the exceptions are cases prove the need for inspection and control.

It should also be made obligatory upon the employer to provide adequate medical aid; this is the rule in England, and having regard to the excellent hospitals, and public dispensaries, which exist in Hongkong, I can see no good reason for the omission of this provision from the 1913 Act.

I believe this point is under the consideration of the Government.

12.—EDUCATION.
No discussion of the position of women and children is complete without some reference to the important subject of Education, but I have no time to deal with that now.

Suffice it to say that during the last two years there appears to have been a great awakening on this subject. The supply of school children is rapidly increased, and the question of providing trained teachers is being dealt with. Much, however, remains to be done, and there should be no stint of money, and no slackening of effort.

Two incidents strike one as being of very happy augury for the future: The boys of St. Paul's College are themselves maintaining and teaching branch schools in various outlying districts, and the girls of St. Stephen's are doing a like good work for their own kind.

This shows that the spirit of civilization is spreading in the rising generation, who are taking an interest in the welfare of the community.

13.—RECREATION GROUNDS, ETC.
The bare provision of necessities for the unskilled workers and the children is no doubt a first charge upon the community, but the ideal of civilization goes far beyond that.

Modern communities provide not only necessities, but also facilities for recreation in the shape of public gardens, playgrounds, swimming pools, baths and wash-houses. The last mentioned are really essential to the health and comfort of the poorer classes.

14.—CONCLUSION.

I have based my appeal for the improvement of the condition of unskilled labour, with special reference to women and children, upon altruistic motives, but there are two more aspects to the question. The first is that the uncontrolled competition of factory hands in the Far East is not fair to the workers and employers of the British Empire, Europe or America. By allowing sweating labour in the East we are increasing the unemployment of our own kind and kind, and damaging the trade of the Colony.

The second is that the hardships of their condition, the spirit of Revolution and Bolshevism is abroad, even at our very doors. If we disregard these omens, we shall indeed be sowing the wind of discontent and sedition, and in due season we shall reap the whirlwind of Revolution and Anarchy.

If, on the other hand, we strive as a community to "trim" and feed the lamp of civilization, to raise our fellow-citizens out of their state of degradation into comparative comfort and well-being, we shall have earned our place in the Council of the Nations, and shall be fit to take part in the Federation of the World for the good of mankind.

But the impulse must come from the community as a whole; don't leave it to the Government and then blame them for inaction. Each of us has a tongue and a pen; the officials are not unapproachable, and we have our own unofficial representatives. The Legislative Council, unlike the House of Commons, does not appear to be overwhelmed with sitting. I have not heard of any all-night sittings.

Every individual citizen should take his part in forming the public opinion of the community, and I specially appeal to Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, and its grateful President, to take the lead in these matters.

I must apologize for detaining you so long. My excuse is that this is probably the last time I shall have the privilege of addressing you, and I hope that others will take up more ably the subjects that I have tried to bring before you, and carry out some of the much needed reforms.

In order to give point to this meeting and to facilitate discussion I have drawn up the following series of resolutions, for your consideration.

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That in view of the terms of the Treaty of Peace, and particularly of the provisions of the League Covenant and Labour Convention, containing therein, it is desirable that steps should be taken in Hongkong to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for women and children in the Colony.

2.—That as a first step the limitation of the hours of employment of children under the age of 14 in factories and workshops to a maximum of 70 hours per week, and the prohibition of the employment of children in dangerous and unhealthy trades, as recommended by the Sanitary Board in May, 1919, should be enforced at once.

3.—That the proprietors or masters of every factory or workshop employing women or children should be obliged by law to keep a register of the names, ages and sex of all persons employed, and of their hours of employment.

4.—That the weights carried by children employed as coolies should be controlled and regulated, and the carrying of excessive weights by children prohibited in Hongkong as it is in England.

5.—That the Government should be asked to appoint a committee to obtain the views of employers and employees on a view to fixing statutory scales of fair minimum living wages and suitable conditions for women and children in the trades and occupations in which women and children are employed, including coolie labour.

6.—That parents of children, and persons who employ children as domestic servants, should be made legally responsible not only for the provision of adequate food, clothing and lodging as at present, but also for the provision of adequate medical aid, and elementary education or suitable training (domestic or otherwise) for such children, and for their general good treatment.

7.—That in order to assist in the enforcement of the provisions indicated above it is desirable that female inspectors should be attached to the Police, Secretariat of Chinese Affairs and Sanitary Board.

8.—That additional playgrounds and recreation grounds should be provided, especially in congested urban districts, including shelters from sun and rain.

9.—That additional public baths and wash-houses for the use of women and children and facilities for swimming should be provided in or near congested urban districts.

Following the reading of the paper, an interesting discussion took place on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Bowley, which were seconded by Mr. W. L. Pettenden.

Mr. W. Jackson, in opposing the resolutions, said that sweating labour, in the strict literal interpretation of the term, did not exist in Hongkong, and in the opinion of his competent to judge with whom he had discussed the question, exist in Hongkong. The conditions of the industrial population of the Colony were not such as to call for any drastic measures of legislative interference. Much as he sympathized with women and especially with women in an advanced stage of pregnancy and children whom one saw daily carrying heavy loads uphill for the palatial residences on the Peak and the higher levels, it must be admitted by those conversant with active life in the interior of China or even in the villages of the New Territories, that the women and children so employed were not the "beasts of burden" which the resolutions would lead people to suppose. The air in Hongkong was now and for some time past had been permeated with the germ of industrial dissatisfaction. It was a dangerous moment for the Society, whose membership could not be supposed to be equal to knowledge of the industrial necessities of the times, to be the medium for preparing the soil for the cultivation of the germ that might eat into the vitals of the industrial and commercial activity of the Colony.

With the provision of more adequate accommodation and facilities embodied in the last of the resolutions and the municipal amenities for the physical comfort of the poorer working classes of the Colony, he was entirely in sympathy and agreement. Beyond an expression of that sympathy he did not think the C.E.M.S. should at present go.—(Applause.)

In reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Arcom as whether any information was available as to the scale of wages paid to women and children toiling up the Peak with heavy loads, Mr. Bowley said he had no figures on that point, because no figures existed. That was one of his chief grounds of complaint, there were no statistics, so far as he knew, in the Colony. That was why he had inserted resolution No. 5, suggesting that a committee should be appointed to make inquiries.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce said, without criticizing the timeliness or cogency of the resolutions, he thought it would be advisable to try and arouse public opinion in the Colony through the industrial leaders of the Chinese community. There was no doubt the Chinese had a few science; they also had the sanctions of their own ancient classics, and these were full of humanitarian doctrines. If an attempt was made by literature recently prepared to influence the actions of labour—by appeals to the emotions of their classes possibly something might be done to awaken and develop a better attitude towards the labour of their children. Dr. Pearce mentioned that the leading Chinese newspapers had strongly endorsed the action of no longer practicing a trade which brought the child heavily over-laden. It was wonderful that, while practicing so much active benevolence in so many directions, the Chinese should do so very little in others, especially in giving relief to toil-worn, weeping children whose lives were being endangered by their toil.—(Applause.)

The question was raised whether those present who were not members of the C.E.M.S. could vote, and the Chairman explained that this was not a meeting of the Society, but was one called under its auspices.

Mr. Jackson: I contend that the Society is being used as a means for breeding industrial dissatisfaction. Mr. H. R. Wells expressed especial approval of the second resolution, and remarked that the fact that there was at present no guarantee of children under 14 working less than 70 hours a week showed in itself that reform was needed. Two years ago the Sanitary Board made a recommendation in this matter, but, apparently, nothing had been done. Great credit was due to Mr. Bowley for bringing the matter forward. It certainly had never entered his mind that things were in such a bad state as they were. Mr. Wells had come to a case of "sweating" which had come to his notice in the New Territories, where he was unable to give his employee reasonable treatment. He was very glad he thought the resolutions made the most modest requests that could be made of the Government. This question had been raised in the House of Commons lately and would, no doubt, be mentioned again and again. Nothing was done to safeguard these Chinese girls in the terrible state of existence under which they lived. Of course there were many mistresses, but, on the other hand, many cases had been lately before the Magistrates in which women were charged with ill-treating their servants. Why power to do this ought to be restricted.—(Applause.)

Miss Pitts strongly supported resolutions Nos. 8 and 9. As to resolution No. 7, she recalled that more than two years ago the desirability was strongly urged of appointing female inspectors for the factories and workshops in which women and girls were employed. As to No. 5, it was encouraging that there was now a very strong feeling existing amongst many of the leading Chinese with regard to the employment of women and children, and the much-needed reform question. She did not think it could be very much more prohibiting the latter system altogether, or setting adrift all those who were doing so well in private families. Much kindness was shown in many homes—medical aid, a certain amount of education, and school missionary societies, and private Chinese ladies were doing their best for Chinese children. In proportion to the number of children employed, the number of cases of ill-treatment was small, but, of course, every one was too much of a heart to hear. The remedy seemed to be compulsory education, especially of a vocational character. An industrial settlement in Kowloon City had been suggested; she believed it was before the Government, and was likely to receive support. Mr. Pitts mentioned that the principal difficulty was the shortage of suitable teachers and of school buildings.—(Applause.)

Mr. E. H. Crook said he entirely disagreed with most of what Mr. Bowley had said; he thought Mr. Bowley had enormously exaggerated for his own purposes the sufferings of Chinese children. He had drawn a dark picture and said that from the time they were born until they fell into an early grave they were in misery and suffering, but he had no figures to support his allegations. The easiest work for children was not as coolies; it was true that so much "sweating" existed, why was it so difficult to get rid of it? As to children carrying heavy loads up the Peak, Mr. Crook suggested that the remedy was for Mr. Bowley to come down to the plains.—(Laughter.) Mr. Bowley's economics, he added, were in a hopeless state; he was a miser; it could not compare with the cruelty of fox-hunting at Home. Mr. Bowley suffered from the bacillus of inspection; that had not worked very well in England, and here there was the added difficulty of dealing with a native population. For the Chinese to have a foreigner inspecting their households was enough to bring about Bolshevism and anarchy that ought to result from such an idiotic system.—(Laughter.)

Mr. H. A. Carrivick supported the proposals before the meeting, and remarked that the very fact that resolutions demanding such elementary reforms had to be moved was in itself a condemnation of the Colony. He was particularly concerned with the question of the children, and unlike some of the previous speakers, who thought Mr. Bowley went too far, he thought Mr. Bowley did not go far enough in regard to the matter. Mr. Bowley said that slavery was impossible under the British flag, that as soon as a slave entered any place under that flag he or she ceased to be a slave. That might be legally true, but in this Colony it was not actually true. It was no good saying that a child brought into the Colony and sold for the purpose of exploiting his labour was free; in practice

(Continued on Page 10.)

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Feb. 20.-D.L. Haiching.
20.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.
22.-C.N. Chuan.
23.-D.L. Haiching.

AMOI.

Feb. 20.-D.L. Haiching.
20.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.
21.-C.N. Chuan.
22.-D.L. Haiching.

FOOCHOW.

Feb. 20.-D.L. Haiching.
22.-D.L. Haiching.

SHANGHAI.

Feb. 17.-C.N. Fwelin.
18.-I.C.S.N. Wingsang.
21.-C.N. Fwelin.
21.-C.N. Fwelin.
22.-P.O. Fwelin.
Mar. 3.-B.F. Fwelin.

TSINGTAO.

Feb. 21.-C.N. Fwelin.

TIENSIN.

Feb. 18.-C.N. Fwelin.
22.-I.C.S.N. Cheongching.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Feb. 18.-I.C.S.N. Lokwar.

KEELUNG.

Feb. 20.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.

SAIGON.

Feb. 19.-A.L. Lake Farrar.
20.-M.M. Lake Farrar.
Mar. 5.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.
10.-A.L. Lake Farrar.
13.-M.M. Lake Farrar.
20.-A.L. Lake Farrar.
26.-A.L. Lake Farrar.

BANGKOK.

Feb. 22.-C.N. Chuan.
Mar. 5.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.

SINGAPORE.

Feb. 18.-S.D. West Henshaw.
Mar. 5.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.
Apr. 3.-C.M.S. China.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Feb. 18.-S.D. West Henshaw.
18.-C.M.S. China.
Mar. 19.-C.M.S. China.

SANDAKAN.

Feb. 24.-I.C.S.N. Himsang.

JAYA PORTS, ETC.

Feb. 19.-A.L. Lake Farrar.
24.-J.C.I.L. Childer.
Mar. 1.-J.C.I.L. Childer.
1.-J.C.I.L. Childer.
1.-J.C.I.L. Childer.
1.-J.C.I.L. Childer.
1.-J.C.I.L. Childer.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

Feb. 19.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
19.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
22.-I.C.S.N. Himsang.
Mar. 5.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
15.-B.L. Tanada.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Feb. 23.-N.Y.K. Delacor Maru.
27.-O.S.K. Siam Maru.
Mar. 9.-P.O. Siam Maru.
18.-P.O. Siam Maru.
Apr. 11.-P.O. Siam Maru.

AUSTRIAN PORTS.

Feb. 17.-A.O. Changsha.
18.-A.O. Changsha.
18.-A.O. Changsha.
Mar. 9.-P.O. Siam Maru.
18.-A.O. Changsha.
22.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Apr. 11.-P.O. Siam Maru.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Feb. 17.-A.O. Changsha.
18.-A.O. Changsha.
18.-A.O. Changsha.
Mar. 9.-P.O. Siam Maru.
18.-A.O. Changsha.
22.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Apr. 11.-P.O. Siam Maru.

JAPAN PORTS.

Feb. 18.-P.O. Siam Maru.
19.-P.O. Siam Maru.
21.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
21.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
21.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
21.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
21.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.

ROTTERDAM.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
Apr. 21.-V.N.S.M. Tjimonok.

AMSTERDAM.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.

HAMBURG.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.

VANCOUVER.

Feb. 23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.

VICTORIA.

Feb. 23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.
23.-D.L. Haiching.

BEATTLE.

Feb. 17.-B.F. Fwelin.
20.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
21.-W.L. West Ivan.
22.-S.D. West Henshaw.
23.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.

TACOMA.

Feb. 22.-W.L. West Ivan.
23.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.

PORTLAND.

Mar. 7.-A.L. Lake Farrar.
Apr. 4.-A.L. Lake Farrar.

VALPARAISO.

Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Salto Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica & Iquique.

Mar. 15.-T.K.K. Anyo Maru.
Apr. 2.-T.K.K. Anyo Maru.
May 12.-T.K.K. Anyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

Feb. 24.-S.D. West Henshaw.
24.-S.D. West Henshaw.
24.-S.D. West Henshaw.
24.-S.D. West Henshaw.
24.-S.D. West Henshaw.
24.-S.D. West Henshaw.
24.-S.D. West Henshaw.

NEW ORLEANS.

Feb. 23.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Mar. 13.-O.S.K. Kailo Maru.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

Via Singapore, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mauritius.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Mar. 6.-L.T. Hungary.

MARSEILLES.

Feb. 20.-M.M. Lake Farrar.
13.-M.M. Lake Farrar.

LONDON.

Feb. 22.-R.F. Fwelin.
24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.

ANTWERP.

Feb. 24.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Mar. 4.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Mar. 4.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Mar. 4.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Mar. 4.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Mar. 4.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.
Mar. 4.-N.Y.K. Yatsukata Maru.

ROTTERDAM.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
Apr. 21.-V.N.S.M. Tjimonok.

AMSTERDAM.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
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Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.

HAMBURG.

Feb. 21.-J.C.I.L. Ameland.
Mar. 1.-B.F. Fwelin.
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VANCOUVER.

Feb. 23.-D.L. Haiching.
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VICTORIA.

Feb. 23.-D.L. Haiching.
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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL..... U.S. \$ 4,000,000

SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: ... U.S. \$ 1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT: SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

GLASS ROADS. MOTOR EXPRESSES. LORD MONTAGU'S VISION.

"Five years hence there will probably be above 2,000,000 motor-vehicles of all kinds in Britain, as against the present-day estimate of about 750,000," declared Lord Montagu of Beaulieu at a meeting of the Institute of Transport in London.

If the road traffic increases at anything like the present rate, he went on, the width of many of our most-used main roads would have to be doubled before long to take at least four lines of traffic.

Advocating new trunk roads between busy centres, Lord Montagu said these must be special roads on which mechanical transport would be freed from speed limits. He thought the railway companies had missed a unique opportunity in failing to provide roads for the new traffic either above, below, or at the side of railway tracks. The "provision of by-pass roads to avoid towns would do away with the reason underlying the wise and inevitable reduction of speed to ten miles per hour in narrow streets.

In holiday times in the near future we should see advertisements of motor-coaches leaving all the principal towns for destinations up to 200 and 300 miles away. Railways were already beginning to "feel the draught" both in passenger and goods traffic.

To withstand this heavy traffic special roads would be made of some permanent or semi-permanent material, perhaps glass or concrete, and when these were made the average speed of passenger-carrying motor-vehicles would be equal to, if not in excess of, average railway passenger speeds today.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 16th FEBRUARY, 1921.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.

Sterling Exchange 2 1/2 T. T.

BANKS: Hongkong Bank ... \$790 3/4

Marine Insurance: Canton Insurance ... \$410 b.

North China Insurance ... \$153 1/2

Union Insurance ... \$210 b.

Yangtze Insurance ... \$23 1/2

Far Eastern ... \$20 b.

Fire Insurance: China Fire Insurance ... \$125 b.

Hongkong Fire Insurance ... \$120 b.

Shipping: Douglas ... \$64 b.

H. K. Steamship ... \$21 1/2

Indo-China (Pre) ... \$21 1/2

Do. (Ord) ... \$21 1/2

Shell Transport ... \$100 b.

Star Ferry ... \$124 1/2

Marine: China Sugars ... \$224 b.

Malabar Sugars ... \$51 b.

Merchandise: Kailan Mining Adm. ... 95/6 3/4

Langkai ... 2/5 1/2

Shanghai Loans ... Comb. T14 1/2

Shal Explorations ... 30/75 n.

Railway ... 23 1/2

Credit ... 23 1/2

Documentary 4 months sight ... 27 1/2

Documentary 6 months sight ... 27 1/2

On demand ... 27 1/2

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$ 1,500,000

Silver \$23,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.

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